

HOME NEWS

Widow of driver who
died at waste tip
anticipates court fine

Widow of a lorry driver who died in the fumes of a tip where he was disposing of chemicals, anticipates a fine imposed on his estate yesterday and protests she had not been to address the court.

Mrs. Carroll, aged 27, is the widow of Mr. Marcus Carroll, who died in March, had been £150 with £150 costs yesterday by magistrates for failing to have a lorry supervised on the fatal day. The lorry was the Redland-roy.

Defence said that Mr. Carroll from Stockwell, south was killed by a "thousand" chance when the

chemicals he dumped on top of another load, interacted and gave off deadly fumes.

Mrs. Carroll said after the case brought by Essex County Council, that the fine was "like smacking a child's hand after he has taken some sweets."

"I am disgusted that the way it was presented in court, my husband was 'to blame', she said. "But I have been stopped from asking questions or saying anything both at the inquest and today."

"I was only told at the time of my husband's death by the company that he had been found dead in his lorry. It was not until a newspaper telephone me that I knew he was killed by noxious fumes."

"Redland-roy's own inquiry cleared my husband's name 100 per cent, but today it has been made to seem that it was his mistake that caused it."

ion wants an inquiry
to rubbish dump

Union leader yesterday called for a public inquiry into the deaths of two men who died in the past six months at a rubbish dump near Leeds.

Mr. Malcolm Reid, area officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said that waste was buried at the site at Leeds, near Leeds, where he was later cleared by a expert.

Owners, George Armistead Sons, of Leeds, deny any waste has ever been dumped on the site.

City Council says that the site was cleared by a expert.

A specialist in community medicine, established that the deaths could not be attributed to the tip. The site was also examined by West Yorkshire County Council experts, who found no evidence of illegal waste deposits.

Mr. Reid said: "I have information, which I have had confirmed, that at least up to three years ago, waste was buried on the site. I shall not be satisfied until a clean bill of health has been given to the tip."

At the inquests on the three men it was stated that one died from a heart attack, the other two from alcoholic poisoning.

Self-price
to
challenge BR

Air Correspondent said that British Airways is to enter competition with British Midland and Edinburgh by cutting fares by almost half on Saturday. It will be able to buy a return by air for £22.50 compared with the £42.50 return by air of £42.50, an extra £22.50 the journey is cut from four hours to half by rail to 55 minutes.

British Airways said that new fares marketed as "purchase excursions" will be tried for 12 months. To qualify, it will be necessary to book after 2 p.m. the day before travel for a period of between three and 14 days. Forward and return flights will have to be booked at the same time, and the stay include a weekend.

British Airways gave the name of a person from the Midlands planning a weekend in Edinburgh. He will be able to book an Iper fare for after 2 p.m. on a Thursday, the next day, return the following Monday, or any within the next two except weekends.

Police inquiry
into child
complaint

Investigation into an alleged complaint that Nottinghamshire failed to tell the county services department that had been given a conditional discharge for assaulting a 10-year-old daughter was yesterday by the assistant constable, Mr. James lead.

Mr. James said that the man, who was tracked her again, causing injuries, including a fractured collarbone. This was followed and the girl died under a care order.

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Tax relief curbs on some
home owners proposed

Christopher Warman, Government spokesman, said that a new man, one mortgage owner-occupier who can to exchange his property more expensive one, is the main proposals on finance put forward by the Housing.

included in evidence by an independent, non-partisan organization, to the government's advisory group set up to review housing finance.

Mr. Warman said that the government's proposals form a package of financial measures for a period of 10 years, or the present system for those paying tax the standard rate cost £90m in 1974-75.

He said that the government would not alter the post-war mortgage, for a second or subsequent mortgage should be only on the interest could have been due if a

Doctor on
drug
charges

The head of a hospital drug addiction unit and a pharmacist, appeared before a Birmingham magistrate yesterday on charges of supplying drugs.

John Owens, aged 44, of All Saints' Hospital, Birmingham, medical practitioner, and Patrick Thomas Lucas, aged 44, of Hollyfield Road South, Sutton Coldfield, the pharmacist, were remanded until December 11. Both were allowed £5,000 bail with a £5,000 surety.

Dr. Owens faces eight charges relating to prescriptions and six of unlawfully supplying drugs. Mr. Lucas is charged with six similar offences.

Inspector Harold Penfold of West Midlands drugs squad, applied for the remand on the instructions of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Second man on
death charge

A second man was charged yesterday with murdering Mrs. Beatrice Gold, a dress shop owner, found shot in her factory in Islington last month.

Robert Albert Rossi, aged 52, an asphalt, of Rowley Gardens, Woodberry Down, Finchbury Park, was remanded in custody at Clerkenwell Magistrates' Court until November 5. On Saturday, Errol Clive Heibner, aged 30, a painter, of Lefevre Walk, Bow, was remanded in custody until November 3.

No police action
on Prince's crash

Mr. Gordon Naylor, Chief Constable of Norfolk, decided yesterday that no action would be taken against either party in a road accident involving the Prince of Wales, on Saturday.

The accident, near the Sandringham estate, occurred as the Prince was returning from shooting. He was driving a Land-Rover pulling a game cart which was struck from behind by a Jaguar car. Only the driver of the Jaguar suffered a slight injury, a cut lip.

Last-minute
schools
debate in
Lords

By Our Education Correspondent

The House of Lords is to debate a motion on the Government's policy to phase out direct grant schools. But it will be a week too late to stop the regulations, now before Parliament, from going through.

Lord Eton, a Conservative education spokesman in the Lords, said they had managed to find room for a debate on November 12, the last moment possible before the present session ends.

He told me yesterday: "It will be very much a paper exercise. We must have a platform for demonstrating our concern and commitment for direct grant schools."

The last date on which the House could have successfully moved a prayer against the regulations was November 5. "It is tragic that we were prevented for perfectly legitimate and constitutional reasons of lack of parliamentary time from moving the prayer," he said.

"But had we been successful the only result would have been that the Government would have laid new regulations down 24 hours afterwards. They would have come into effect 40 days after that."

The policy to phase out the direct grant did not take effect until next September. "We feel there would have been a bit of an anti-climax, because we could not really have opposed the regulations again."

More attention for smaller planning projects urged
Warning on altering cities' scale

By Our Planning Reporter

The crucial political issue of the next decade might be what was to happen to public expenditure when gross national product was static, Mr. Ewart Parkinson said in his presidential address to the Royal Town Planning Institute last night.

Town planners were concerned with most of the choices for allocating resources. It looked, for example, as if housing and social services might benefit at the expense of education and transport.

A choice would have to be made between public and private transport. Planners would

have to give more attention to a variety of small-scale, unglamorous, traffic measures that were not capital-intensive, such as bus lanes, and more facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.

Growth of scale in our society had been linked with economic growth. People in Britain accepted the need for planning; what they were apprehensive about was the planner, Mr. Parkinson said.

"Clearly planners are seen as harbingers of social change, that is bad enough. But more the change they herald is generally a change of scale."

"Small houses are changed into big blocks of flats; little shops are changed into supermarkets; little buildings are changed into office skyscrapers; little factories are changed into massive works; green fields are changed into huge council housing estates. Perhaps worst of all in people's eyes, urban motorways change the scale of the traditional city."

With no population growth and no economic growth it might now be easier to achieve human qualities in our environment.

Democracy faces
three threats,
economists told

Three dangers threaten the parliamentary system, Mr. Dick Taverne, QC, told guests at a dinner of the Economic League at Hull last night. The centre of politics needed to be strengthened to safeguard the system: that was the strongest argument for electoral reform.

He outlined the dangers as first, the parliamentary system was less representative than at any time since the war, with about a fifth of the electorate deprived of effective representation; second, recent elections had shattered the continuity of policy that industry needed to prosper; third, and most serious of all, "we can no longer be sure that undemocratic forces will be kept out of power."

Mr Hain was refused legal
aid twice, solicitor says

Mr. Peter Hain, the Young Liberals' leader, who was granted bail on Tuesday on a bank theft charge, has twice been refused legal aid, Mr. John Dutton, his solicitor, said yesterday.

It was refused by the magistrate at South Western Court, London, where Mr. Hain was remanded on Tuesday, and rejected again yesterday by the same magistrate, he said.

Mr. Dutton's statement said: "I am dismayed at this refusal. Peter Hain is a man of limited financial resources facing a charge which is of the utmost gravity for him."

"Technically there is no financial limit governing the grant of legal aid in criminal cases and in any event at the con-

clusion of any legal-aid case the court has power to order the defendant to make a contribution in appropriate cases, thus protecting the public fund."

"We now face a situation where Peter Hain may exhaust his financial resources before the conclusion of this case and would then have to reapply for legal aid, when presumably it would be granted."

"This is a profoundly unsatisfactory state of affairs for the defence, and a cause for deep regret."

Mr. Hain, aged 25, a research student, of Fave Park Road, Putney, was remanded on £100 bail on Tuesday, accused of stealing £490 from a branch of Barclays Bank in Upper Richmond Road, near his home.

Summonses against
financier dropped

Sir Denys Lawson, a former Lord Mayor of London, and City financier, died last month at the age of 69 within three hours of summonses being issued against him and before they could be served, it was stated yesterday.

He was accused of conspiracy to defraud shareholders in some of his companies.

At Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday Mr. John Mathew, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, applied to withdraw summonses against Mr. Thomas Daniel Mullins, a business associate of Sir Denys. Mr. Evelyn Russell, the magistrate, granted the application.

Mr. Mathew said two summonses were issued against Sir Denys and Mr. Mullins at Bow Street on September 10, on the application of the DPP. They were accused of conspiring to defraud shareholders of certain companies in the Lawson group.

It was alleged that they dishonestly bought shares from these companies at deliberately low prices, knowing they could be sold afterwards at much higher ones, "which is indeed what happened", Mr. Mathew said. The profit made was more than £25m.

Had Sir Denys not died, "proceedings would have been continued against both principal defendants", Mr. Mathew said. The profit to Mr. Mullins had been more than £200,000; that sum had been set aside, with interest, as restitution to shareholders in the companies.

Mr. Mathew said he understood that the allegation against Mr. Mullins, aged 70, of Bright-

stone, Isle of Wight, would have been contested strongly. The allegation would have been that while playing a much lesser part than Sir Denys he nevertheless knowingly cooperated in the conspiracy. There was no doubt at all that the prime mover was Sir Denys.

It was felt that Sir Denys' absence from the dock might well have prejudiced the case for the Crown, and Mr. Mullins might also have been prejudiced in being able to present his case.

Mr. Mathew said that the whole of the profit from the transaction made by Sir Denys and his family had been repaid with interest.

Mr. Mullins had now retired, and had no directorships of any kind. "Neither the interests of justice nor the interests of the public require what undoubtedly would have been long, complicated and expensive proceedings against him."

Sir Denys Lawson's commercial group was worth almost £200m and he was one of the richest men in Britain. As the youngest Lord Mayor of the City had ever had. The transaction mentioned in court took place in 1972; a report by Department of Trade and Industry inspectors afterwards stated that Sir Denys had been guilty of a grave breach of duty as a director.

Mr. Mullins was known as the "father of unit trusts". He helped to launch the National Group in 1932 and later became a close associate of Sir Denys.

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HOME NEWS

Mother of parliamentarians launches appeal

Oxford Union needs £750,000 to set itself on a firm financial footing

By Philip Howard

The most famous debating society in Britain after Parliament itself yesterday launched an appeal to ensure that it has a future.

The Oxford Union needs £750,000 to pay off debts; to repair its High Victorian building; to set up a pension fund for its staff; and to keep subscriptions within the range of impoverished undergraduates.

The most eminent lawyers in England have spent about two years working out a scheme that will enable the appeal to be classed as a charity. That has been done by creating a charitable association, the union to be called the Oxford Literary and Debating Union Trust.

Walking paradigms of the Oxford Union manner, from Harold Macmillan, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, and Mr Robin Day to the present officers, launched the appeal and gave a virtuoso performance of that manner. This is hard to define and impossible for outsiders to acquire artificially. But it consists partly of a love of the sound of one's own voice, and the narcissistic ability to stand up and talk about oneself with great wit and urbanity while pretending to be talking about more abstract matters.

Mr Macmillan, who heard Lloyd George, smuggled in past a barrage of mangled wuzzels, addressed the union in 1953, embodied in his performance the justification for subscribing to save the state of the union. He was so acute and witty, and timed his pauses so masterfully, that he might almost have been launching himself into politics again, as the saviour from Birch Grove in the style of de Gaulle, instead of asking for money.

He said: "The tradition of civilized debate for which the Oxford Union stands is more necessary today than ever

before. We must try to cling to government by discussion, argument, and debate, rather than lapse into anarchy and force. For the first time for many years the whole idea of discussion and debate under rules of order and traditions of speaking is threatened in many parts of the world."

Examples of the Macmillan manner: "The union gave me like Gladstone their first chance to speak in public (pause); that stern, unbending hope of the Tory party as a young man (pause); but people change, (laughter, followed by long pause). Michael Foot, a union man, is perhaps the new hope of the Tory Party."

On the money needed: "I

should like to get this amount so that we can stop paying usurious rates of interest on our debts (pause); and a little over, so that we can start attracting usurious rates of interest from the bank."

He said: "This is a cause not just for the union and the university. It is fundamentally the cause of preserving the system of civilized debate on which our political life is based."

Lord Hailsham gave an equally characteristic and engaging demonstration of the Hogg manner. It included an unpublished anecdote and imitation of Sir Winston Churchill. During his 1930s in the wilderness Winston sat down beside the young Quintin Hogg in the

union, much moved by a union ovation, and said (funny Winston voice): "The British are said to be an unemotional people; but the truth is, if you can speak, you can do anything in this country."

The performances by the stars of the manner justified the Oxford Union as an important part of the national heritage of oratory, democracy, and hot air, worthy of a grant by the Department of the Environment and another by the Arts Council. Those who wish to contribute to the preservation of our native butler and peacekeepers of debate and of our traditions of urbane discussion are invited to send their money to: Oxford Union Appeal, Frewin Court, Oxford OX1 3JB.



Mr Macmillan and Lord Hailsham at yesterday's launching in London of the Oxford Union appeal.

Mr Macmillan praises Mrs Thatcher's leadership

Mrs Thatcher will make a good prime minister, Mr Macmillan tells Professor Robert McKennie in the second and final part of *The Past Masters*, his retrospective view of former prime ministers, which will be broadcast on BBC television tonight (a Staff Reporter writes).

Asked by Professor McKennie if it would be an electoral asset to the Conservative Party to have now led by a woman, Mr Macmillan says that he does not think it will make much differ-

ence. "I'll be quite frank and say I don't think it would have worked 20 years ago, or even 10 years ago", he adds.

He believes that a woman, however clever, could not have run the country during the last war or coped with the enormous problems that faced an empire that had to be dissolved.

On the attempt, much encouraged by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, to depose Stanley Baldwin as leader of the Conservatives after their defeat in the general election

of 1929, Mr Macmillan makes a remark that can be interpreted as an oblique comment on more recent events.

"Nobody likes losing, apparently either at football or at politics," he says. "I say that we have lost what had better get another centre forward. The moment there is an election both sides say what we want is another centre forward, particularly the Tories. They are very bad at it."

He compares the political atmosphere in the 1930s to that

of today. People in both periods wanted contradictory things. "Now what do they want? They want to stop inflation but they all want 35 per cent wage increases. They want to have economies in public and local government expenditure but they want new hospitals, new roads, new everything. They want contradictory things. At that time they passionately wanted peace but they wanted to stand up to the dictators."

Leading article and Letters, page 15

'Cod war' committee recalled

From Our Correspondent Hull

The trawler industry's action committee set up during the last Icelandic fishing grounds "cod war" has been called to meet at Hull on Tuesday.

Trawler owners, skippers, mates, guild officers and deckhands' union leaders sit on the committee, which, during the last cod war, was a code of conduct, fixed penalties for breaches and advised the Government on skipper liaison officers to serve with naval patrols.

Britain's fishing limit agreement with Iceland expires on November 13, after which trawlers will be expected to recognize Iceland's unilaterally declared 200-mile limit.

Skippers' Tom Nielsen, secretary of Hull Trawler Officers' Guild, who returned yesterday after discussions at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in London, said: "All we are concerned about is the safety of our ships and crews after November 13. We expect another meeting with the Icelandic Government in Reykjavik next week."

The skippers have the support of MPs on both sides of the House for naval protection if a cod war develops.

Five million research tests with animals 'might not be enough'

By Pearce Wright

Answering criticism of the use of animals in research, Professor W. D. M. Paton, of Oxford University, chairman of the Research Defence Society, said yesterday that the five million experiments a year permitted under the Home Office licensing system might not be enough. He suggested that the idea of five million being too large a number was accepted glibly by anti-vivisectionists and others opposing experiments with animals.

He rejected proposals for rewriting the Cruelty to Animals Act which would impose stricter measures, but he favoured suggestions for more detailed information to be made available by the Home Office on the progress of experiments being approved. In his view that would show the relative importance of the various types of research.

The conflict between research workers who believe regulation of the restoration of the existing and protection organizations seeking tighter controls was made clear by Dr A. S. V. Burgen, Director of the National Institute for Medical Research, in the Stephen Paget Lecture to the society.

"We now expect any poten-

tial new drug to go through a most extensive battery of toxicity-testing in animals", he said. "This battery has grown in the wake of the tragedy of thalidomide and has been fed by the phobia of pollution until the difficulties placed in the way of bringing new agents into use have been so great that in some areas, such as drugs for cancer, ailments and for some tropical diseases, the commercial return has become so problematical as to stifle research."

Referring to "manifest anomalies" in the present situation, he gave as an example marmoset monkeys as food. It was very unlikely, he said, that orange oil would pass all the safety tests for new food additives, especially since one of its constituents, tangeretin, caused foetal deaths when injected into pregnant rats.

Dr Burgen explained how, when the expansion of animal testing was first introduced, difficulties soon became apparent. In many cases there was a good yardstick for using animal tests to predict possible harmful effects in humans. There was often great disparity between tests on different animals and no way of knowing which ones should be noted.

Because of the clumsiness of conventional testing, much

effort was going into finding new ways based on tests with bacteria and other culture systems in which very large numbers of experiments could be done.

The main areas of criticism in the use of animals were for cosmetics and toiletries, such as lipstick and shampoos, for weapons, and such products as tobacco.

Professor Paton listed research in those subjects that he thought acceptable under the terms of the Research Defence Society. They were experiments in which undue cruelty to animals had been suggested by the science advisory group to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and other groups.

One was the injection of nicotine into monkeys. The experiments are alleged to show that nicotine produces a state of arousal in the brain that is much closer to the normal state than that produced by caffeine or amphetamine. Professor Paton said that this work was important for understanding the smoking habit.

Tests on a building material as a substitute for asbestos, to reduce the risk of producing cancer in those engaged in its manufacture, was also considered an important piece of research for safety.

Children Bill change may be opposed

By Far Healy Social Services Correspondent

New attempts may be made in the Lords tomorrow to restore to the Children Bill a provision preventing parents from suddenly removing their children from care.

The National Foster Care Association is considering pressing for restoration after the Commons defeat of a clause designed to make parents give from two to 28 days' notice, depending on how long the child has been in care.

Mr Robert Gee, vice-chairman, said last night that the association was angry and disappointed. "We are very concerned that children should be protected from sudden removal, and we are considering pressure to restore the committee amendments", he said. "But we do not want to do anything to jeopardize the passage of the Bill."

The Government has made one concession by inserting a clause allowing for 28 days' notice of intended removal to be given after the child has been in care for six months. The Bill originally provided for notice to apply only where children had been in care for 12 months or more.

The new time limit was welcomed yesterday by the British Association of Social Workers and the National Council for

One Parent Families, although both had reservations.

Mrs Janie Thomas, chairman of the association's family and children's section, said it would have been difficult to enforce a two-day notice period, because parents would be able to defy it. But children should be prepared for a return to their natural parents as a matter of social work practice, not legislation.

Mrs Margaret Bramall, director of the council, said it would have preferred the notice to be reduced to 14 days, which would have given local authorities time to take any necessary action.

The Government also removed a clause allowing local authorities to take children into care if their emotional needs warranted it, or their development would be impaired or restricted if they were returned to their parents.

Mrs Thomas and Mrs Bramall, who feared lest the clause should give local authorities too much power to remove children from their parents because of poverty, said they were delighted.

Mr Gee, whose association pressed for the clause to be inserted, said he would not be pressing to restore it.

The Commons stages and now returns to the Lords for final consideration of the amendments.

Churches reject programme for study

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

The British Council of Churches conducted its own "great debate" on the moral and spiritual health of the nation yesterday, but firm conclusions eluded it. There was no general support for the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal to the nation two weeks ago, and the debate ended in confusion.

A precise programme for the next five years was put forward in the final speech of the debate by Dr Kenneth Gribb, general secretary of the Methodist Conference, but it was immediately challenged as an inadequate statement of the mood of the council.

Dr Gribb took up the call of the Archbishop of Canterbury for small groups to study topics such as leadership, economic priorities, and violence. He suggested they could report back within five years and might lead to a climax, a "shop window for the church", in 1980.

The attempt of the chairman, the Rev Arthur Macarthur, general secretary of the United Reformed Church, to take a "straw" vote was challenged as well, and the discussion petered out, with Mr Macarthur saying that he hoped the executive committee would agree to "reflect on the debate" and report back.

The debate was a consequence of a long discussion at last April's council meeting, and on a survey of attitudes in the community by assembly members since then. There was much exasperation yesterday among council members at the inconclusive outcome.

MP challenges ruling by magistrate

By Our Legal Correspondent

The refusal by a stipendiary magistrate to allow a small company on a criminal charge to be represented in court by its director is likely to be raised in Parliament.

Mr Kenneth Weetch, Labour MP for Ipswich, is to put a question on the case, and has written to the Lord Chief Justice to be written to permit MPs by the director involved, Mr John Watson, chairman of

Homes, estate agents who carry out estate conveyancing. Earlier this month Homes was charged at Greenwich Magistrates' Court with breaches of the Solicitors' Act, 1957.

Mr Frys Jones, the magistrate, refusing to allow Mr Watson to speak, said a solicitor had to be employed, when he had no discretion to permit Mr Watson to defend the company.

WEST EUROPE

M Giscard sees signs that economic aid is bringing recovery

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Oct 29

President Giscard d'Estaing today told the Cabinet at its weekly meeting that the Government's reflation plan announced last month had already begun to make itself felt.

M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Finance, said the economy had started on the road to recovery, but it was too early for this to be reflected in employment.

He added that the movement of prices (0.9 per cent increase in September as against 0.5 to 0.6 per cent planned by the Government a year ago) was still a cause for concern.

He had led the Government to propose new regulations to limit profit margins.

The President scotched chronic rumours that elections might be called before the appointed time in order to consolidate his majority in Parliament, which, according to the leaders of his own Independent Republican Party, does not reflect the true state of political opinion.

A recent poll published by *France-Soir* showed that in the event of elections, the President's party would pull away from the Gaullists, although this is scarcely corroborated by the impressions of almost all political observers.

Such speculation, however, has been cut short by M Giscard d'Estaing's remarks at a Cabinet meeting. "There will not be any political elections in 1975 and 1976", he said.

This is the occasion for the Government and the presidential majority to pursue their policy of reform in depth, in peace and quiet, undisturbed by useless polemics. This is, at the present time, the best way to serve France."

The Government spokesman said that by his statement, M Giscard d'Estaing wished to end rumours of those who "thought

they perceived in some discussions, normal within the Government majority, the sign of sinister rumblings."

M Michel Guy, the Minister for Culture, told the Cabinet that in accordance with its decision on October 8, when the President came out strongly for a check on the flood of pornography in the cinema, he had started discussions with the film industry to limit production and showing of pornographic, perverted or violent films.

A charter of "professional self-discipline" had been drawn up. It provided that such films would no longer be distributed by the big circuits, that is in the 400 most important cinemas which account for half the total market.

They would be screened only in specialized cinemas, estimated at between 100 and 200. No financial support would be given to these cinemas, and publicity by pictures or comment would be forbidden.

Films which undermine human dignity will be prohibited. Under a law recently passed by Parliament the production and screening of pornographic perverted and other such films will in future be subject to VAT at the maximum rate of 33 per cent, instead of 17 per cent as before, and the income and emoluments of producers, actors and script-writers will be subject to a tax of 50 per cent.

There has been a good deal of controversy in the press and in the film industry about these measures. Some left-wing producers and newspapers have argued that they could be used to penalize or censor films which were politically challenging or unorthodox.

But the public is obviously worried about the current wave of violence and pornography,

Shore hint that Britain may curb imports

From Michael Horsley Brussels, Oct 29

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, made it clear here today that the Government reserved the right to impose import restrictions and take other measures to protect British industry from the effects of the recession. He would not be drawn, however, on the precise form such action might take.

He was speaking at a press conference after meetings with Mr Michel Tonnard, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Trade, and Sir Christopher Soames, the EEC Commissioner responsible for external affairs.

Mr Shore is on a tour of EEC capitals which has already taken him to Paris and The Hague. He will be in Rome tomorrow and in Bonn on Friday.

Pressed on the question of possible import controls, Mr Shore said that while sharing the general worries about growing protectionism he had always emphasized that the British

Government could not rule out the need for measures to safeguard particular British industries that might otherwise be overwhelmed."

Asked whether such action might not encourage the protectionist trend in America which the EEC was anxious to avoid, Mr Shore agreed that "we would want to weigh up very carefully the possible effects of any particular restriction on others."

During his talks this week, Mr Shore made a suggestion had arisen for a meeting of EEC Trade Ministers, probably in December, to discuss the prospects for a revival of world trade. He described the proposal as "interesting."

On his own attitude to the EEC, Mr Shore maintained that while he accepted the verdict of the British people he saw no reason to retract any of the views he had expressed as a prime minister and Minister during the EEC referendum campaign. "The problems have not disappeared, they are still there", he said.

Icelandic Cabinet discusses Bonn fishing proposals

Reykjavik, Oct 29.—The Icelandic Cabinet met in special session this morning to discuss proposals by West Germany to solve the fishing dispute between the two countries.

They were put forward yesterday by a West German delegation headed by Herr Hans-Joachim Wichowski, the Deputy Foreign Minister.

The details have not been published, but Herr Wichowski said they attempt to solve all the questions in dispute including the amount of catch and the West Germans should be allowed to take.

Last stage of Surinam independence Bill

The Hague, Oct 29.—The Dutch Upper House of Parliament has approved a Bill to grant Surinam full independence on November 25 after 308 years of colonial rule.

The Senate voted 53 to 11 last night in favour of the legislation, passed by the Lower House last week by 106 votes to five. Surinam lies between Guyana and French Guiana and has about 160,000 inhabitants. Its Parliament will convene next week to approve its own constitutional law providing for independence.—Reuter.

France begins to forget about Mme Claustre

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 29

The interest of the French public in Mme Françoise Claustre, the ethnologist detained for 18 months by the Tubu guerrillas of the Tibesti region in Chad, has subsided almost rapidly. It was aroused by a television broadcast at the beginning of September.

This does not displease the Government whose handling of the affair has been clumsy and uncoordinated. Its attempts to save her from the clutches of Mr Hissen Habre, the Tubu guerrilla leader, threatened to imperil its policy not only towards Chad but also towards other black African states.

General Mollou, the Chad head of State, repeated in a television interview last night his accusations that the French Government had condoned the delivery of weapons to the guerrillas by guaranteeing the arms deals concluded by M. Pierre Claustre, the ethnologist's husband. The French negotiators had agreed to close their eyes to M. Claustre's activities.

He based his allegations on the evidence of two former rebels who had rallied to the Chad Government side. One missioned to transport arms to the Tibesti in DC4, while two negotiators were to deliver non-military supplies through NDJama. They all signed a document with Mr Habre to this effect.

The other witness said he had actually seen the arms arrive in the DC4.

General Mollou also said that the stores parachuted to Mr Habre last month included weapons. The *Elysee* Palace wanted to take the matter in hand and led it up a dead end, he said, echoing an opinion expressed widely in France.

He was expecting some message from the French Government on the subject, he said. "We think Mme Claustre has been dropped by the press and the French Government", he added. He did not know why she was still detained.

"She was taken hostage while the previous regime was in power", he said. "From the moment it ceased to exist, and we liberated all political prisoners, I do not know why Mme Claustre continues to be held."

M. Abelin, the Minister for Cooperation, denied on the radio this morning that the Government intended to drop the case of Mme Claustre.

His ministry refused to comment on General Mollou's allegations that arms had been shipped to the rebels. It did say, however, that if arms had been delivered Mme Claustre would presumably have been released, as this was the rebels' original demand.

The reply is disingenuous. Mr Habre has come to realize that it is far more valuable to him to keep Mme Claustre hostage, and continue to attract the attention of world opinion, than either to free her or to kill her.

Rates are not included in price control package

By Our Political Staff

Cabinet ministers sought the earliest opportunity yesterday to refute suggestions that the Government was considering a "price control" on rates.

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, told a meeting of Labour backbenchers that the Government had no such intention.

The Department of Prices and Consumer Affairs issued a statement that reports implying that rates would be included in the price control package were incorrect.

The confusion had arisen after a meeting the previous day between Cabinet ministers, including Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, the Confederation of British Industry, and the Retail Consortium.

Mrs Williams told that meeting after being questioned, that increases in rates next year were expected to be less than in the present year as a result of the Government's counter-in-

flation policy and a nil rate of growth in the field of local authority spending.

It appears that the remark was unintentionally misinterpreted by some representatives of the Retail Consortium, and that the Government was bound to restate the Government's position.

Labour backbenchers, who were attending a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party on local authority expenditure, were told by Mr Crosland that he was not in a position to speak about cash limits and the rate-support grant. The Government, he said, had not reached a conclusion because negotiations with the local authorities were still three weeks away.

Mr Crosland told MPs that he had no powers to control the rates imposed by local authorities. "That remains a matter for their discretion, and the Government has no intention of interfering with that discretion", he said.

£72,000 damages against husband

Mrs Susan Franklin, aged 27, was awarded £72,500 damages in the High Court yesterday for injuries sustained in a car accident which left her paralysed. Mr Justice Caulefield held that her husband, Stephen, driver of the car in which she was injured, was "wholly

responsible for this terrible tragedy". Mr Franklin's insurers will pay the damages.

Mrs Franklin, of Rayleigh, Essex, has been paralysed in her arms, legs and body since November, 1972, when her husband's car was in collision with another.

Whole country of farmland lost every five years

By John Young Planning Reporter

Every year in England and Wales more than 100 square miles of farmland is lost to development, Lord Goodman said in London yesterday. That meant that every five years we lost an area of landscape bigger than the whole of Berkshire.

He was launching an appeal for £500,000 to support the work of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, coinciding with its fiftieth anniversary.

Mr Christopher Hall, the council's director, acknowledged yesterday that it was a bad time to be raising money and that the council's work was difficult to define to the public, unlike the restoration of a specific cathedral or the National Trust's Enterprise Neptune campaign to protect the coastline.

To publicize its activities, the council has produced a booklet listing some of its campaigns in the past half-century.

In 1936 *The Times* said of its work: "The lower of the English scene may shudder to think what would have happened but for these ten years of [its] cautious but persistent effort."

Present dangers are said to include the loss of cover and destruction of hedgerows due to industrialized farming, North Sea oil land acquisition orders and the release of green belt land for development.

Another £1m likely for adult illiterates

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government is likely to announce a second grant of £1m to help the campaign to teach the country's estimated two million adult illiterates to read.

Lord Crowther-Hunt, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, with responsibility for higher education, told a conference organized in London yesterday by the National Committee for Adult Literacy that he hoped the Government would be able to make an announcement soon.

The Government gave the

Adult Literacy Resource Agency £1m last year to start the campaign.

Professor Maurice Peston, who was adviser to Mr Prentice when he was Secretary of State for Education and Science, said: "I would assume that there will be another £1m."

The professor was chairman of the conference at the end of which the Secretary of State, the committee's chairman, said that it had only £150 left to carry on the campaign.

Lady Plowden, the committee's president, has told *The Times* that the Government's £1m grant last year had

much to do with the way literacy work had been revolutionized.

She said that 18 months ago only half the country's education authorities were doing anything to help adult illiterates. Now every one had applied for money and was doing something.

"It is now vital that the Government resolves the present uncertainty about its intentions and assures those working in adult literacy that a further grant will be made available to enable the Adult Literacy Resource Agency to continue its development work", she said.

Chairman of the Bar calls for fewer mass trials

By Our Legal Correspondent

The length and complexity of criminal trials could be reduced if the prosecuting authorities would stop putting so many defendants on the same indictment, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, chairman of the Bar, said yesterday.

There were too many mass trials with numerous defendants in the dock together charged jointly on a complicated indictment, he said. That inevitably led to a long court hearing and created immense difficulties for judge and jury.

Sometimes separate trials of

individuals would be speedier and more efficient, Sir Peter, a former Attorney General, continued. He was speaking at a graduation ceremony of the Kingston Polytechnic School of Law.

The prosecuting authorities were responsible for determining the length and complexity of trials. They should, long before trial itself, give greater consideration to the possible consequences of putting a large number of defendants on one indictment.

A great deal of time and public money would be saved if there were fewer trials of that kind.

Orkney to get colour TV from January

A high-power transmitter at Keelylly Hill, Orkney, will bring colour television pictures for the first time to about 15,000 people in the islands from next January. Later next year coverage will be extended to parts of Shetland, when a new transmitter being built on Bressay is completed; it will serve about 8,000 people.

The new Independent Broadcasting Authority stations are part of an intensive programme to bring 625-line colour television to many new areas of Scotland. Others are being built on the islands of Lewis and Mull.

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OVERSEAS

Fiat staff manager shot dead in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Oct. 29.—Gunmen today killed an Argentine executive of the Fiat subsidiary in Córdoba, 450 miles north of Buenos Aires, and another armed group kidnapped six Labour leaders and threatened to kill them, authorities said.

Señor Alberto Salas, staff manager of two area plants of the Italian car company, was shot dead as he left home for work, police said. No terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the murder, but it was believed the killing may have been connected to recent labour strife at the company.

An armed group in Ensenada, 33 miles south of Buenos Aires, yesterday kidnapped six labour leaders at the navy shipyard, police said. The kidnappers left a note threatening to execute their victims by tomorrow if shipyard workers' wage demands were not met.

A group of workers seized Argentine Fiat executives for four hours two weeks ago over a wage issue in one of the Córdoba plants. Fiat closed the plant but reopened it later on a Government order. Sporadic strikes have continued.

Left-wing Montonero guerrillas were believed still to be holding Herr Heinrich Franz Metz, the West German production manager of the Mercedes-Benz subsidiary, near Buenos Aires. After he was abducted last Friday, the guerrillas sent a message to newspapers demanding reinstatement of 200 dismissed workers as one of the conditions to free Herr Metz.

The Argentine Government today urged the national press to join in its campaign against subversion, and gave a warning that it would take strong action against media distorting the news.

A "call to reflection," issued by the Interior Ministry, declared that some news media were intentionally confusing the public. It added: "The authorities will guarantee freedom of information but will be inflexible in adopting measures provided by law for those who abuse or distort it."—AP and Reuters.

Hint of Fischer return to chess scene

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Bobby Fischer, the former world chess champion, may meet Henrique Mecking, the Brazilian grandmaster, in a match in Manila in February, the West Berlin newspaper *Tagesspiegel* reported today.

The paper said its chess correspondent had gleaned the information from Helmut Pfleger of Munich, also a grandmaster.

According to the newspaper, Herr Pfleger had declared that he had seen a telegram from Bobby Fischer concerning a possible match with Henrique Mecking. Fischer took the title from Boris Spassky in 1972 but saw another Russian, Anatoly Karpov, claim it when he, Fischer, did not turn up for a title match.—AP.

Dragon seen to support mission in Hongkong

From Our Correspondent Hongkong, Oct. 29.—Mr. William Rodgers, the Minister of State for Defence, celebrated his forty-seventh birthday at Government House in Hongkong last night. Having been born in 1928—a year of the Dragon—he is classified by Chinese custom as "enormously stubborn."

There will be strong pressure on this personal quality in the week-long discussions now proceeding between the Rodgers defence mission and the Hongkong authorities over proposals to reduce the size of the British garrison and to increase Hong-

Feminists meet cooler reception than in Iceland

American women ignore call for a 24-hour national strike

From Peter Stafford New York, Oct. 29.—American women clearly have different views from those of Iceland about how to assert their rights in society. Unlike the women there last week, they appeared today largely to be ignoring a call for a national strike by women.

The call was issued by the National Organization of Women, the biggest of the radical women's groups, as a way of demonstrating the importance of women's work. It would be a "pulling of the plug" that keeps the nation running primarily on the efforts of 53 per cent of the population," the organization said.

The movement was named "Alice doesn't," after the recent film *Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore*.

Even before today, however, it became clear that few American women felt that this was the way to set about things, whatever their complaints about

the place of women. Women in senior positions, such as Mrs. Ella Grasso, the Governor of Connecticut, said they would have nothing to do with it. Others were simply afraid of losing their jobs.

Mrs. Grasso has never been a favourite of the feminist groups. They were infuriated when she said that women in her office would find striking "a luxury they cannot afford". She was accused of being insensitive and of lacking "understanding of feminism and its objectives".

It was hard to establish how many American women may have refused to make beds or cook meals today. But in New York, at least, there appeared little sign that public services were affected. The word from the police department was brief, "We have no problems" and "We don't intend to have problems".

The telephone company said it was unaware of any strike by

its 40,000 women employees. It had not bothered to make any contingency plans.

The strike call was being taken seriously in some parts of the country, however. In Hawaii, for instance, it was taken up by Mrs. Patsy Mink, a member of the House of Representatives, who called on women to stay at home.

In California, the local branch of the National Organization of Women said it was counting on students, teachers, housewives and saleswomen to observe the strike. "It is time to take to the streets," one of the leaders said. "All of our peaceful means have not seemed to do the job. Civil disobedience seems to be the only thing this country understands."

Such militancy has also provoked a reaction. Opponents of the strike have called on women to "do their shopping, fill in at jobs left vacant by striking women, and dress in pink."

Herr Schmidt given big Peking welcome

From David Bonavia Peking, Oct. 29.—Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, arrived today for a five-day visit to China and was given the usual exuberant welcome at the airport.

Thousands of young girls in coloured costumes danced and cheered as Herr Schmidt was greeted by Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior Chinese Deputy Prime Minister with whom he is to have his main talks.

In a pointed criticism of Soviet and East German policy over the division of Germany, a banner at the airport praised "Friendship between the Chinese people and the population of the Federal Republic of Germany."

A leading article in *The People's Daily* praised the German people as "industrious, wise and creative," and expressed China's opposition to "a permanent division of the German nation."

Herr Schmidt today had talks

with Mr. Teng. A delegation source said that East-West détente, which the Chinese officially regard as a dangerous trick by the Soviet Union, was not raised.

Later, at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People, the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries listened impassively as Mr. Teng attacked Soviet policy in Europe, using terms which recently caused them to walk out.

The superpower most zealously praising détente and disarmament "was the one which was maintaining an offensive posture far exceeding its defence needs and posing a threat to the people of Europe and the whole world," Mr. Teng said.

Herr Schmidt, in his speech, defended West Germany's participation in the process of détente but dwelt more on other things, such as relations between Europe and the Third World.

China setting up institute for physics

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Oct. 29.—After establishing close contacts with Western laboratories engaged in fundamental nuclear research, China is setting up its own institute for high-energy physics in Peking.

This was ascertained by a four-man delegation from Cern, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, which last month visited universities, research facilities and factories in Peking and Shanghai.

They were returning a visit to Cern in September, 1973, by a team of Chinese physicists, headed by Professor Chang Wen-yu, who now heads the new institute in Peking.

The Cern group, headed by Dr. W. K. Jenische, of Austria, Director-General of Laboratory 1, saw the research being done controlled thermonuclear fusion, involving laser technology, in Peking and on nuclear physics, with a cyclotron, in Shanghai.

Doubts grow on arms pact this year

Geneva, Oct. 29.—The United States and Soviet Union today continued their round of strategic arms limitation talks, but increasing doubts that any agreement can be reached by the end of the year.

President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, at their summit in Vladivostok last year, set the end of 1975 as the target date for a new treaty. Final agreement by then is now unlikely.

Negotiators believe that it would take eight weeks to prepare formal treaty texts once basic agreement is reached on all issues in Geneva, which means in turn that the deadline has now theoretically been passed.

The chief negotiators, Mr.

Alexis Johnson of the United States and Mr. Vladimir Semenov, of Russia, with their teams, met for an hour and 45 minutes today in the 131st encounter since the latest round of talks began on November 21, 1972. Their next meeting is due on November 5.

The fact that the pattern of holding meetings only once a week has not been accelerated is a good indication that agreement is still some way off.

The Vladivostok summit produced a basic guideline for a new agreement with each side to have a maximum of 2,400 nuclear delivery vehicles—missiles, submarines and bombers. Of the total permissible arsenal, 1,320 vehicles may be missiles capped with multiple and inde-

pendently guided nuclear warheads.

Serious differences arose earlier this year, however, concerning new American and Soviet weapons systems.

Moscow wants the American permissible quota of weapons to include the new Cruise missile, a subsonic rocket which flies below radar levels and which can be fired from aircraft or submarines. Washington objects to the new Soviet Backfire B nuclear bomber, maintaining that it is a strategic weapon.

Other problems involve verification, ensuring that each side complies with any agreement and does not replace one variety of missile by a more powerful type.—UPI.

Mr Whitlam wins vote and sees early end to crisis

Canberra, Oct. 29.—Mr. Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, said today he expected a quick end to the money crisis confronting the Labour Government.

He was speaking after the Government had survived a no confidence motion in the House of Representatives and had, for the third time, sent back to the Senate (Upper House) Bills to finance its 1975-76 Budget.

The Senate, controlled by the Opposition Liberal and National Country parties, has blocked passage of the Bills for three weeks in the hope of forcing Mr. Whitlam's Government to resign.

Mr. Whitlam said he expected the Senate to pass the Bills for the third time in three years.

Although he did not give the reason for his confidence, Mr. Whitlam told an Australian National University audience in Canberra tonight: "I fully expect that the authority of the House of Representatives will be asserted and established quite soon, and in such a way as to assert and establish it beyond doubt for all time."

Mr. Whitlam has maintained that the Senate has no constitutional power to interfere with Government money Bills and has refused Opposition demands for an election. He has said his Government would "tough it out" even after funds dried up. Observers believe this will happen by the end of November.

There was uproar in Parliament today as the House of Representatives debated the motion of no confidence in the Government proposed by Mr. Phillip Lynch, the shadow Treasurer.

The two-hour debate, marked by shouting matches from both sides and the 24-hour suspension of Mr. Robert King, an Opposition backbencher, ended in favour of the Government by 63 votes to 59.—Reuters.

Death sentences on drug case men upheld

Algiers, Oct. 29.—Appeals by a British and a Dutchman against death sentences for drug offences have been turned down by the Algerian Supreme Court, legal sources said in Algiers today.

Mr. Harry Calleja, aged 47, of London, and Mr. Arthur Pouw, of Holland, were sentenced to death last May on charges of drug trafficking of a nature "to harm the moral health of the Algerian people".

Mr. Calleja was arrested in Algiers last December, and Mr. Pouw in January at the Algerian border with Morocco with more than half a ton of drugs hidden in a trailer towed by his car. The law introducing the death penalty for certain drug offences was signed last February.

Mr. Pouw was arrested in the previous October.—Reuters.

10,000 to be freed

Bangkok, Oct. 29.—Forty people under sentence of death will be among about 10,000 prisoners to be freed on December 5 in an amnesty

Shopping/Ion Trewin

The story so far: Sue and Ion Trewin finally moved into their Norfolk cottage in July, some 27 months after they first saw it. In two previous articles Ion Trewin related the extended saga of mortgage, purchase, grants, plans and restoration. Here he tells how living in it, although not without its pitfalls, has more than lived up to their expectations.

I did not hear the tile fly off our roof, but Sue found the dent in the car's bonnet next morning, the tile—still intact—alongside. We had arrived the previous afternoon, with the first of the autumn gales whipping across the Norfolk marshland. Standing on the riverbank, where not six weeks before we had been soaking up the sun, we watched the tide rushing in, meeting the wind head on. Waves, white horses—it might have been a storm at sea.

The tile, an old clay pantile from the front, was the only casualty that night. We awoke to silence; the storm had blown itself out and the cottage seemed secure. We reassured ourselves that it had withstood many a worse storm, for despite being in an exposed south-west position the whole terrace has survived close on two centuries.

The roof was one of the first parts of our cottage to be renovated when the builders began work in August last year. The existing pantiles were stripped off, with the unbroken ones retained so that when re-roofing began we could at least keep the front matching the rest of the terrace. But old clay pantiles are a diler's curse.

Over the years—and ours might be half a century old, or more—they become brittle and tend to warp. Putting them back on a roof, which has had rotten timbers replaced and is now lined with roofing felt, is not a task that the modern tiler welcomes.

In fact, a building inspector from the local council had criticized a section of the roof when inspecting our renovations in August. The builders swapped one or two tiles around, rather like adjusting crazy paving, and all seemed well.

Fortunately a tile off this roof is not quite the disaster it would have been, as the roofing felt is waterproof, but as our neighbour said next morning we were lucky we ended up with only a dent in the bonnet; a foot one way and it would have gone through the windscreen. Even luckier that it was not someone else's car.

But perhaps this autumn gale was a necessary corrective. True, we ran out of water one day early on when an aircraft developed in the downpipe from the tank in the roof. It is turned out that if full on water ran out of the tank faster than it came in, the water pressure in west Norfolk being low at the best of times. The answer was to install another pipe, a tank alongside the original one, a task not too difficult as modern tanks look like large square plastic dustbins and ours could just be squeezed through the trapdoor into the roof.

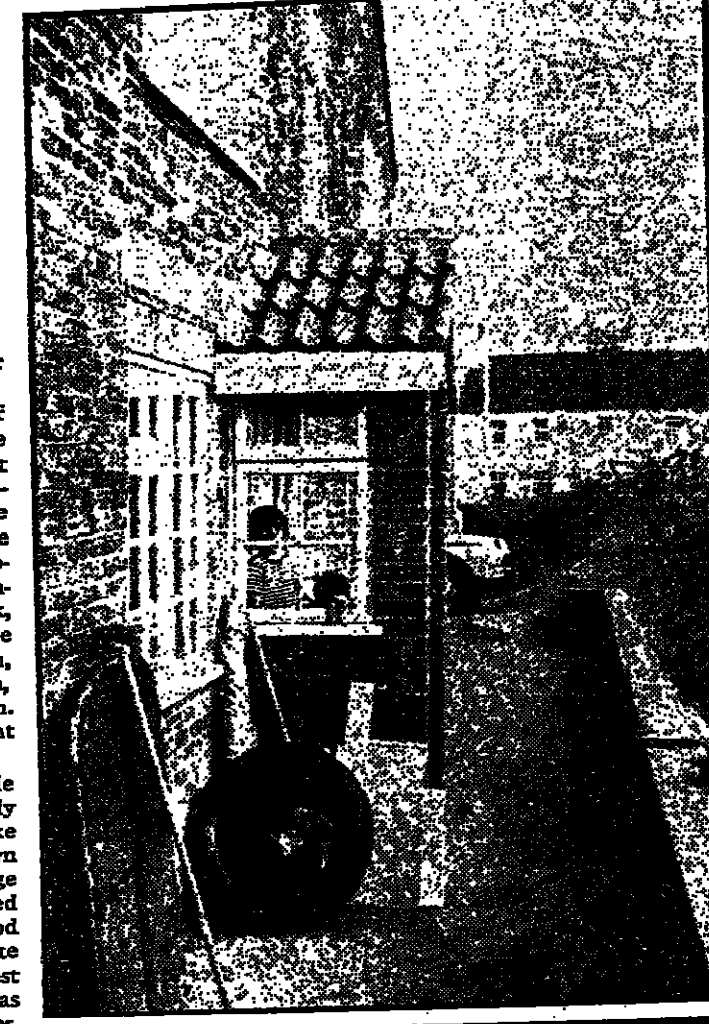
But our water shortage was quickly forgotten as the glorious summer weather had us reaching for superlatives. It was so hot that instead of driving 20 miles to the nearest beach we would make for "the cut" five minutes away. "The cut" is the relief channel to the Great Ouse, dug to take excess rainwater in times of flood, but also much used for coarse fishing, water-skiing and swimming.

The August heatwave was also doing wonders to the cottage. Until we began restoration, the walls had been sodden with rising damp for years. An early priority had been the injection of a damp course, but the walls were not plastered until the spring, and drying out was a slow process. We had taken a chance and decorated as soon as we could, but our architect advised us not to rush in and paper the walls which had an exterior surface, at least until next year. We could see that the walls were doing us well, but by the hairline cracks developing as door and window frames contracted from the adjoining plaster, but here Polyfilla and its first cousin Polyfilla Woodfill came to the rescue.

Living in the cottage soon made us aware of all the small finishing jobs that still remained to be done. Sue had bought for a few pence each several dozen floor tiles, and as well as being used for the sitting room heating, they also found a footing in the porch.

We had stacked our books on one of the chest-high shelves that run the full width of the rooms upstairs. These shelves are a result of the cottage walls being raised in a previous modernization when the original thatch was replaced by pantiles, but their depth is insufficient for all but the slimmest paperbacks and, as someone remarked, it did seem a pity to provide for his books. Fortunately one of the bargains we had picked up from our local newspapers' classified advertisements had been a complete Scandinavian shelving system, and this, to our pleasure, fitted precisely into the alcove to the right of our sitting room chimney.

In high summer we did not need additional heat, but our night storage heaters (bought



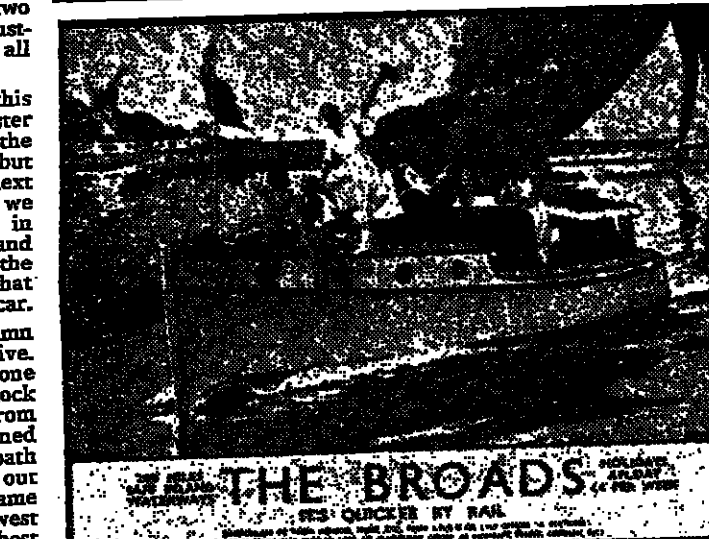
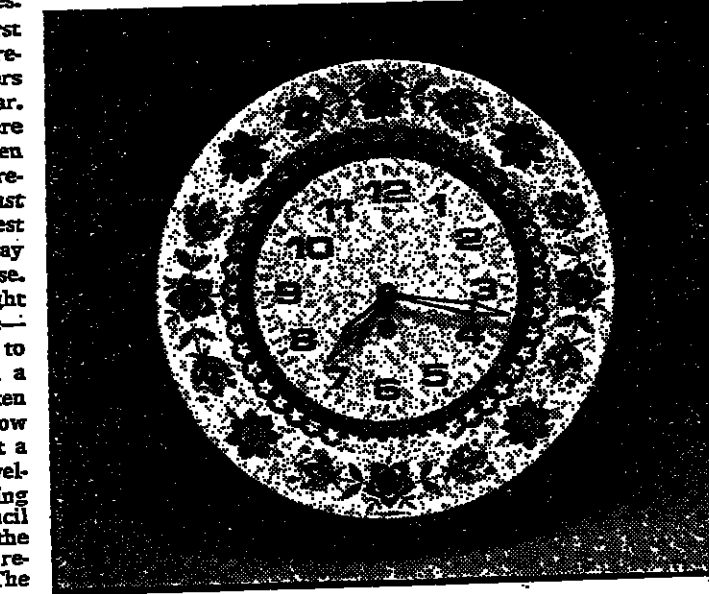
Left: This porch was the last major addition to our cottage. Its predecessor we would have liked to keep, but the builders discovered that it had been built without foundations. As the ground level around the porch had to be lowered by more than two feet before the damp course was injected into the brickwork, there was no chance of retaining the original. The new porch has olive-green Italian floor tiles (bought for a few pence each in a closing down sale of a tile warehouse in Islington, with a few matching extras from King's Lynn). The low wall on the right was built to retain the river bank, which was raised in the mid 1950s to prevent flooding. Already we have underplanted with mixed daffodils and tulips bought in bulk for about £1 a 100 at Tuesday Market in King's Lynn.

Our walls are rapidly filling up with pictures and, as in the case of the Plate Clock shown below, decorative items that have a practical side as well. This clock, The Tudor, comes from Metal Box & Smiths, is in several colours, and runs for 30 hours between each winding. We have placed it so that its face can be seen from the kitchen and the dining room. Hardware shops, such as Timothy Whites, Fowles and Robert Dyas, have stocks at about £5.45.

The posters are part of an extensive series of Great Britain railway art from mainly between the wars and reproduced by Gallery Five, 14 Ogle Street, London, W1P 7TG (01-580 7317) and widely available. Being in Norfolk, it seemed appropriate to choose London and North Eastern Railway examples. That one could holiday afloat on the Broads for as little as £4 a week makes it as much a period piece as the bathing costumes in the other East Coast by LNER. Whether Scarborough, Skegness or Great Yarmouth were ever thus is immaterial, but at only £1.25 each for full colour posters 24 in x 18 in, they are an inexpensive short-term answer to filling square yards of bare walls.

But these posters are by no means alone. Soon after moving in we met our vicar, who turned out to be not merely the local historian, but also to have collected a score of postcards of our village as it once was. We see horse and cart, early motors, the Great Ouse frozen over in January 1940. I borrowed the most interesting, had them copied and enlarged, and we have just had them returned from the framers.

None of these postcards is older than 1910, but my parents did find us a late eighteenth century map of Norfolk, which now hangs in the sitting room. Maps are still relatively inexpensive, even if you have to have them framed, and we intend to make a collection. More modern maps, such as the Ordnance Survey, make ideal and practical wallpaper, if more expensive than Sanderson's best. If I had a wall suitable I would have already displayed all west Norfolk.



for £1 each from a London neighbour) have come into their own in the past six weeks. This form of heating may have lagged in popularity since the price of electricity soared, but for a home such as ours which has low ceilings we find the rooms heat quickly and, as the loft has been insulated, very little escapes.

A fortnight ago one heater failed. As it had been dismantled before being transported to Norfolk I wondered whether a vital organ had been damaged. I removed the exterior cladding, hoping that the remedy might be simple: a loose wire perhaps, or at least something identifiable. No luck. Then I noticed a fuse, which I extracted and tested in a 13 amp square-plugged plug. Replacing it with a sound one was simple. The heat was on.

Although this part of Norfolk is an agricultural paradise, thriving on "wheat, beet and taters" as our vicar put it, vast quantities of market garden produce are sold at market and alongside even the most minor of roads—one feels that every home should have a deep freeze to take advantage of the cheap summer prices. But traditional means of storage are much in evidence: many smallholdings still build

potato clamps, apples are stored in the loft and carrots laid in sand. We have also found a farm that sells deep frozen pork in small packs as well as complete jointed pigs. The pork sausages stuffed with herbs and made by the farmer's wife have to be tasted to be believed.

Our own land, the walled garden at the back of the cottage and the silver of riverbank along the side, still remain to be planted out. But I took advantage of the Tuesday market in nearby King's Lynn and bought two sacks of mixed daffodils and tulips at £1 per 100 bulbs. These have been dug into the river bank and will, I hope, naturalize.

Originally I had thought that we would sit out in the back garden and thus a patch of grass would be necessary, but now I am not so sure. The riverbank has proved so attractive that nothing else seems necessary. With glass in hand and the sun out, watching the river and occasional boat or water-skiing go by, is hard to beat. One evening Sue even managed to entice three swans out of the river on to the mud. They stayed until the stale bread ran out. She has also twice seen seals that come in from the Wash with the tide.

But the greatest event on the river so far has been witnessing the Ouse Eager. Like the Severn Eager, it occurs only when the tides are favourable, rushing up the river like a tidal wave. So far I have only seen it on a windless day in high summer. No doubt with a gale coinciding it will not be the pantiles that we will be worrying about.

Previous articles appeared on May 15 and July 17.

Problem

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BOOKS

The People's Peace

The Road to 1945

By Paul Addison

(Cape £6.50)

Churchill's inclination was to disband himself completely in one thing at a time... Talk of the future would divert attention from the terrible urgency of the immediate crisis, and stir up political controversy. Moreover he found such questions humdrum, grand after the champagne of great strategy... Reconstruction, then, could not then come about through Churchill. But it gradually flowed around and past him, like a tide cutting off an island from the shore.

When high tide came in 1945, of course, the island disappeared from view completely, to cries of ingratitude, and the shocked amazement of a great part of the world. The first lesson of Paul Addison's stylish and intelligent book is that nobody should have been shocked or even surprised by the huge Conservative defeat two months after VE-Day and just before Potsdam. Churchill himself was an indifferent politician. The Conservative: it was still the party of Baldwin and Chamberlain, and, if they had gone, most of their MPs were still in the House. The ground had been cut away from Churchill's feet years earlier, if indeed he had ever thought firm ground save that afforded by his particular genius for fighting Hitler's war on Hitler's terms.

That he unknowingly led a Trojan horse through the gates of power when he took Labour leaders into his 1940 Government is one of several legends exploded in *The Road to 1945*. The armed warriors of social reconstruction were planning their campaign quite openly, and if Churchill never had permitted precious parlia-

mentary time to fight them through, neither had he himself the time to confuse them very effectively. Another myth, propounded by Churchill himself after his defeat, is that Labour Party agents broke the political "truce" of the war years more flagrantly than their Conservative opponents. Dr Addison shows that most of them were in the Services and that Labour Party organization was very rough and ready even in 1945. I suppose the truth has always been known but I have never seen it put so clearly as in this book, after the fall of Chamberlain, the whole country shifted irreversibly to the Left, and Labour, particularly after the experience of its leaders in Churchill's Coalition, was the best political machine of the day to express that shift on the Statute Book.

The political impact of Dunkirk was enormous, if hard to assess at the time (Dr Addison makes shrewd use of Mass-Observation and Home Intelligence reports which are far more revealing than has often been supposed—most politicians held opinion polls in contempt and Churchill did not learn of the frequent predictions of his electoral defeat until Lord Moran told him in 1946). Memories of 1919 were fresh and *The People's Peace*, if it was to progress beyond Lloyd George's elusive land fit for heroes, must clearly be fought to establish the terms of *The People's Peace*. "I agree with Carr," wrote Barrington-Ward of his colleague's leader in *The Times* as early as July, 1940, "planned consumption, abolition of unemployment and poverty, drastic educational reform, family allowances, economic organisation of the Continent, etc." Nothing from Dawson's successor, you notice, about the state of the Party.

The programme beyond Victory was the welfare state.

Dr Addison describes Churchill's Coalition Government of 1940-45 as the greatest reforming government since the Liberal administration of 1905-13—not in terms of new laws (save on family allowances and Butler's great Education Act) but in terms of preparation. If the first main thesis of *The Road to 1945* is that Conservative defeat had been a foregone conclusion since the year of Tobruk and El Alamein (respectively, the nadir and turning-point of the military battle), the second is that the Attlee administration of 1945-51, far from being the innovative phenomena believed at the time, had most of their great reforms laid out for them beforehand by a wide range of opinion and, above all, by the brilliant devisers from outside the party system—William Beveridge and John Maynard Keynes. Here again Dr Addison looks at familiar figures in quite a new way.

"Consensus" can be a smothering sort of conspiracy and there is a feeling again now in current books as unlike as Maurice Cowling's *Impact of Hitler*, the Cecil King *Diary* and Terry Arthur's 95 per cent is *Crap*, that Westminster and Whitehall are mutually competitive industries which close ranks the minute they are threatened from outside. Dr Addison slings his narrative between the twin poles of "Baldwin's consensus" (1922-1940, more or less) and Attlee's (1945-51), and the sharpest of several definitions he gives the phrase "consensus politics" is the agreement by which the major parties agree to cooperate in order to prevent the political initiative passing out of parliamentary hands.

The solitary brilliance of Keynes, the popularity of

Beveridge (the Report sold 635,000 copies) were as much a potential threat to classic decision-taking as the meetings of Mosley in the previous decade or the bombs of the IRA in ours. (Both Cowling and Addison, working from quite different directions, conclude that the man who enforced most of the firm decisions in British politics between 1933 and 1940 was, of course, Adolf Hitler.) When faced with such a challenge from outside, Governments may destroy, ignore or subsume them. Keynes and Beveridge, however, were subsumed, if barely by Churchill, then wholeheartedly by Attlee, Bevin, Morrison, and such post-war Tory reformers as Butler, Macmillan, Woolton and Hogg. The result, Dr Addison concludes, was ever greater convergence leading to the ultimate consensus of Buskellism, whereby the new Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1951 (ironically, Churchill's) was virtually indistinguishable from his Labour predecessor. Buskellism became the norm.

Whether you believe, as Addison does, that the system which informed the Government of Great Britain for the next 25 years is now irretrievably defunct through overstrain and exhaustion, or whether you hope it can be revived in some form acceptable both to those who regard Clement Attlee as the Arch-enemy of compromise and those for whom Richard Austin Butler has always flown with an overdeveloped left wing, *The Road to 1945* offers a marvellously stimulating, densely documented and readable account of how, under the pressures of possible extinction, the system of the middle way first came about.

Michael Ratcliffe

The Life of Bertrand Russell

By Ronald W. Clark

(Cape and Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95)

The Tamarisk Tree

My Quest for Liberty and Love

By Dora Russell

(Eick/Pemberton, £5.95)

Half saint, half sinner, wholly monstrous, the face looks out upon us from the photographs, properly suggesting ambiguity and paradox. The aristocrat who espoused socialism, yet despised the masses; the pacifist who advocated a pre-emptive nuclear war; the feminist who took refuge in the marriage; the educationist who wrote divorce courts; the sensualist driven by fears of impotence; the moralist who told public lies. From these thousand or so pages, Bertrand Russell emerges, warms and all, but emerges finally triumphant. The books are well taken in conjunction.

Mr Clark's well researched, often ill written, biography tries always to be fair, but Dora Russell's memoirs are a passionate and proper corrective.

Mr Clark's access to the journals and papers of the Bertrand Russell Archive at McMaster University, Ontario. Given the soliloquies of his prose—which grow fewer as the book progresses—he has been wise to quote them in such abundance, to adopt a modest posture; though this, ultimately, detracts from his achievement. One would have liked him, difficult though it is, to take some account of Russell's position as mathematician and philosopher, to have given us a proper exegesis of the best known books, not least the *History of Western Philosophy*. Though Russell's impact on his own times transcended his achievements as an intellectual, it was on these, surely, that he was based.

His own autobiography showed him, misleadingly, as a cold fish; one came away almost with the image of his going in 1902 for an afternoon cycle ride in the country, deciding he no longer loved his first wife, Alys, and telling her. It was, as Mr Clark shows us, a great deal more complicated than this; though Russell's first wife, Alys, was unquestionably a hard time of it, his new mistress, should die three



Russell and Dora at Telegraph House.

never to have loved anyone else. Dora, a Welsh heroine, brave, clever, passionate and confused, was unwisely enough to assume he was as serious about free love and freedom in marriage as she. Alas, she was to discover that what was sauce for the goose was by no means sauce for the gander. She forgave him for bedding the hired help; he could not pardon her having two children by an American journalist. The marriage (which she had never wanted) over, she found he did not easily forgive.

She writes that Russell was too intellectual to absorb the discoveries of Freud, which she herself comically reduces. Fear may have had more to do with it, psychologically. Russell skated on thin ice. His childhood was almost a text in deprivation; before he was four years old, his mother had died from diphtheria, his father of grief. He was brought up in a boarding school, his mother, the widow of Lord John Russell.

A particular poignancy is given to the biography by the fact that Coleridge O'Neil, otherwise Lady Constance Malleson, one of his two supreme mistresses, should die three

weeks ago. The other, as Mr Clark makes clear to us with much remarkable documentation, was Lady Ottoline Morrell, to whom Russell sometimes wrote three times a day (how marvellously those Edwardians wrote!) and who retained his love for 27 years. Her own, by contrast with the impassioned Coleridge, was limited. He fascinated her, but he did not much attract her physically. There are moments, reading the letters of Coleridge, so full of love and generosity, when one laments the fact they never married; yet knowing how most of Russell's marriages ended, perhaps it is as well they did not, that he had red roses should arrive on his birthday to the very end.

Wittgenstein stalks through the pages, as uncompromisingly reproachful as D. H. Lawrence. The burden of their reproach, though one speaks of philosophy and the other of "life" (Russell would never go quite far enough, was never prepared to burn his boats, commit himself beyond redemption. If they were right, perhaps it had something to do with the eighteenth century Whig aristocrat in him, the horror of excess.

Yet how often and how poignantly he was right; at least when he went to Sovn Russia in 1921, saw and saw through Lenin, and predicted exactly the cruel, repressive course of Communism. Dora, travelling about on her own, losing the wood for the tree, went home with a curiously muddled, ambivalent stance towards it which seems never to have left her, and which she still blames for some of the dissonance between them.

Russell's magnificent longevity is not the least impressive aspect of his life, even if his last protesting years were shadowed by the intransigence of Ralph Schoenman, his egregious American secretary. His Private Memorandum on Schoenman, which Mr Clark publishes entire, shows he was less deceived than some imagined. The final impression left by Mr Clark's exhaustive, well organized biography, Mrs Russell's poignant memoir, is one of nobility. Perhaps the final paradox was that Russell's very aristocracy should caparison him as the champion of the weak.

Brian Glanville

Feverish industry and activity

Trollope

By C. P. Snow

(Macmillan, £5.50)

Samuel Johnson and His World

By Margaret Lane

(Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)

"Trollope kills me, kills me with his mastery," wrote Tolstoy after reading *The Prime Minister*. C. P. Snow prefers "mastery," as a translation, to the more conventional "excellence," and throughout this thorough tribute to a still occasionally undervalued novelist it is on Trollope's command of his craft that he concentrates, and about which he is consistently interesting and revealing.

The book is primarily a biography: here is Trollope's family—his father, a man possessed by "paranoid fury and speechless gloom," diving into work on his great Ecclesiastic

Encyclopaedia (he reached the letter D, then died); his mother and her unexpected literary success; and Trollope himself, an employer of the Post Office, riding 40 miles a day from Cornwall to Monmouthshire to organize the postal deliveries, inventing the letter-box, and finally at 42 having his first literary success with *Barchester Towers*. Was there ever a more industrious, feverishly active author?—up to 5 to write 2,500 words every morning before breakfast, then a day's work at the office, then home to entertain his friends ("You seem to have a very good appetite, Mr Trollope"). Not at all, madam, but, thank God, I am very greedy. And hunting on two days in the week.

All this is fascinating, and sympathetically told. But then, in two fine chapters, there is critical comment on the novels—an analysis of Trollope's marvelous dialogue, a sure eye for the autobiographical elements of the books, and a noble defence of his methods of work. Lord Snow points out, for instance, that neglected and unloved by his parents,

abused and scorned at Harrow, Trollope was haunted until his dying day by the miseries and sufferings of his youth, and suggests that this left him lacking in the giving him the natural ability to see his characters vividly as themselves rather than as projections of his own imagination, making him "the most scrupulously realistic of all novelists."

This is one of those elegant books designed and produced by George Rainbird Ltd, who have helped to make the fully illustrated "coffee-table" book an acceptable force for the serious biographer or social historian. The illustrations are particularly well selected: some of them of course show us Trollope, his friends and relatives, the places he knew; others, however—contemporary genre paintings—illuminate rather than illustrate the novels themselves. A painting by Yeames, for instance, "possibly Madame Goessler consulting Phineas Finn's lawyer," and another, "once upon a time," do not strain credulity. "Oh, no it's not," one is so often tempted to say; but here—well, yes, possibly. The

book is a pleasure to handle, engrossing to read, and a delight to look at—and Lord Snow has still managed to convince us that it is a book that was written first, and "made" afterwards.

Rainbird also produced Margaret Lane's *Samuel Johnson and His World*. The title suggests that it was conceived as a book which should be almost equally a portrait of the eighteenth century and of the Doctor—perhaps because of the good recent studies of Johnson, including the justly praised one by John Wain. The result in this case is a rather densely written book which demonstrates some of the perils of the "coffee-table" format: the print a little too small and crowded for the illustrations to look easy, and the style perhaps a little too scholarly.

Snow's text at first seemed a little too loose; discursive, conversational, but in the end is convincingly right for his putative audience. His book is an illustrated biography. Miss Lane's is a biography with illustrations.

Derek Parker

In and out of the Algonquin

Here at the New Yorker

By Brendan Gill

(Michael Joseph, £5)

The New Yorker combines the studios of a prep school with the pointlessness of a Chinese secret society, and yet in the fifty years since it was started by Harold Ross, its affectionate, foul-mouthed editor, it has published some of the best writers in America. And not only in America, since it has kept many British short-story writers prosperous as well. No one is quite sure how this has come about, least of all Brendan Gill, who confesses that to him the printing of the magazine is miraculous and its payments incomprehensible. Nor is he, for all his inside information, able to say much about some of its star contributors. S. J. Perelman gets a passing mention; no more. Thurber is written off as malicious (Mr Gill's subliminal this, but not without sounding rather petty himself). Updike appears in three lists of writers, one stating that he has written 104 pieces for the magazine:

that is all. The reclusive I. D. Salinger becomes, if anything, more featureless and baffling in Mr Gill's book. Peter De Vries, who has been writing brilliantly for the magazine for nearly thirty years, appears nowhere in these pages.

But it is not Mr Gill's intention to suppress. This is a birthday book and throughout its author is in a festive mood. He writes, "Because I was born in 1917, I am entitled to more than my share of the magazine's attention, and with every passing year appear to have less and less need of sleep. I spend much of my life racing from one pleasant social occasion to the next, and I am acquainted to more people out in the world than anyone else on the New Yorker is." And (though this hardly tallies with his omissions) "I am also in a position to know more about the magazine itself than anyone except Shawn [the editor] is likely to know." Mr Gill does more than brag about his superb mental health; he proves it by describing his survival in the swift currents of popular journalism. He is downright irrepressible in his anecdotal history of the staffers and contributors who have come and

gone, beginning chapters with the exclamatory, "Poor Maloney!" and "Oh, but John O'Hara was a difficult man!" He is particularly good on the cartoonists and cover artists, thirty years ago, and on Wallace Stevens and Edmund Wilson (though I should say that having reviewed Wilson's *The Tenth Muse*, and Bernstein's *Thirteen*, and now this, I have been in and out of the Algonquin bar so many times I'm beginning to feel a bit unsteady on my pins).

This is as much his own story as *The New Yorker's*. Mr Gill has had what seems a charmed life—everything's "Absolutely marvellous!" as he says to a very gloomy novelist at a party. His sunny mood is infectious, lighting the paragraphs he desires to have "a weight and shape no greater than that of a cloud of blue butterflies." One can't help wishing him well, and he has certainly come a long way since Mr Whitaker scribbled next to one of his Gibberish-esque sentences, "If you tapped this sentence at one end, it would never stop rocking!"

Paul Theroux

An unsolved enigma

Jerome

His Life, Writings and Controversies

By J. N. D. Kelly

(Duckworth, £10)

The Principal of St Edmund Hall has answered in his *Jerome* the need for a full-scale English biography of the greatest scholar among the Latin Fathers. He has done more, however, than provide an authoritative work of special value to those whose interests lie in that particular field. He has given the general reader an enchanting study of a fascinating personality whose life, though reflecting the preoccupations of the declining classical world of the fourth and fifth centuries AD, provides the inner conflict of coarctated lives in any age makes a story of unusual human interest. Jerome emerges from this

comprehensive study more remarkable for intellectual power and scholarly achievement than for saintliness. He was no doubt canonised more for his last services to the Church in the province of the Vulgate than for any pre-eminent holiness of character. In fact, it is clear that outside the province of scriptural research Jerome tended to generate more heat than light. Throughout his progress from Strido in Dalmatia, via Rome as secretary to Pope Damasus, and after much journeying, to Bethlehem, where he did most of his literary work and ended his days, he proved himself a bitter controversialist, and punctuated the steady flow of his Biblical toils with polemical treatises, particularly against Pelagianism and the teachings of Origen. For all that, he attracted and made disciples of Roman ladies seeking to lead a devout life, two of whom, Paula and her

daughter Eustochium, shared his travels and were co-founders with him of the monastic community at Bethlehem.

None of the famous figures of Christian antiquity known to us had such a complex, curiously ambivalent personality. The deeper springs of his psychology elude us, and for all his readiness to talk about himself, there is an unsolved enigma about the real Jerome. This is Dr Kelly's verdict at the conclusion of a biography which cannot be regarded as less absorbing to write as it is to read. It is left to the reader to decide whether, as with Paul in the judgment of Festus, his much learning made him mad, or, as with many in history both learned and unlearned, there was a physical ailment to account for Jerome's strange behaviour. *Tout comprendre est tout pardonner?*

Jonathan McCulloch

Fiction

California Time

By Frederic Raphael

(Cape, £3.50)

To the Opera Ball

By Sarah Gainham

(Macmillan, £3.95)

The Pursuit of Happiness

By Mervyn Jones

(Quartet, £3.95)

California Time is the screenplay for a story about Hollywood the old-fashioned, down-town Byzantium in the West. In this story, the stars and executives play, their jaws dripping with blood from the jungle-jugglers of competitors. The form of the novel is filmic. There are no chapters, but changes of type to indicate cuts to new short flashbacks, close-ups, and flashes forward. It is the scenario for a director, with shooting directions and critical commentary asking such parenthetical textual questions as "Does he intend to see a resemblance to a corpse?"

Victor England (are we intended to see a symbol in the names?), the great film director, comes back to Hollywood in complete the arrangements for his next triumphant production. He is a man of iron control, and everything that comes before him is to be coming up roses. But then hints of menace no bigger than a man's hand-grenade insinuate themselves into the soundtrack and the periphery of panning shots.

Why is Victor kept cooling his heels in a grand hotel, owned by one Verdugo (a name that, NB, means executioner in Spanish)? What are these repeated brief references to his film of *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, which, however, after the great 1932 version by

Rouben Mamoulian? Is Victor victor or victim? What gives?

The language is brilliant and elusive, an unruly panorama that flickers by quips—lighting with flesh-in-the-pan scorching shots. Frederic Raphael is a glutton and an artist for linguistic fireworks. Before the first reel is run Victor is up to his ears in chic-chic, butchered blood, and the other of "life" is a skulduggery. No chauffeur makes a guest appearance unless he is wearing a piqued cap; no veterinarian unless he can prove he is a veteran Aryan. The effect is mysterious, and dazzling like an art film by Cocteau. Buñuel with script by Joyce. You cannot take your eyes off the screen. But you need to see the story through several times to appreciate all the allusive illusions and subtle sublimities.

Sarah Gainham's new book is a love story set in modern Austria with its roots going back to that dark age of the human spirit, Central Europe towards the end of the last war.

A poor young man of mysterious origin falls passionately in love with a beautiful young heiress. Her dominating father with the Midas touch focuses his narrow capacity for love upon the girl. The catastrophe (in its original sense) of the story travels backwards in time to what was called Eastern Prussia in 1944, when order was disintegrating into chaos. The account of the long trek of two women away from the advancing armies, the iron cold of the winter, the rapes, the murder, and the human wolves who disgraced the names of wolves as well of men, is at times unbearably painful to read. Miss Gainham writes a prose that is as good as overwhelming, as rich as Viennese hot chocolate with cream. She knows Eastern Europe as a familiar friend, and is perceptive about the eternal struggle between order and chaos in human affairs.

Thank heavens after the protracted agony, she manages a

recognition scene and a quiet happy ending as well.

The concept of happiness as something that needs to be pursued energetically is very American and clearly mistaken. Mervyn Jones's new novel, which could be subtitled "Marriage or a Career for the Liberated Woman," is a woman's-eye view of matrimony; that is to say, a woman's-eye view. It is written in the first person, as if by a talented career girl imported in marriage by an appealingly trendy old peod of a husband. Put like that, the plot sounds distinctly slushy, old-fashioned women's mag; and it is. It has also been negligently proof-read. But Mervyn Jones has the sharp perceptions of a true novelist about how real people think and talk today.

The Cross of Frankenstein, by Robert J. Myers (Hamish Hamilton, £3.50): Son of Frankenstein meets the Monster; who is alive, and ill, and planning to raise an army of the dead in darkest Virginia: rich Gothic thrills, intimations of Boris Karloff making strange grunting noises in the undergrowth.

Courage, by John Shannon (Hamish Hamilton, £3.50): Exciting politico-thriller about American communist trying to make a revolution against Hastings Banda in Malawi, and being impeded by love affair with female Boer and the gulf between the races.

Stephen Decatur, the Devil and the Endymion, by Brian Burland (Allen & Unwin, £3.95): Stormy salt sea yarn about David and Goliath war between the fledgling US Navy and the Royal Navy in 1815, cordoning about ancient sails, carronades, and blood at sea, but lapsing dangerously near to pretentiousness and incoherence on the subject of queer nautical love affairs.

Philip Howard

Stiff upper lips

Leadership in Battle

1914-1918

By Sir John Smyth VC

(David and Charles, £2.25)

The army should know a thing or two about leadership. Whether or not it fully understands that mystic quality upon which hangs the fabric of military life in war and peace, is more open to question.

Brigadier Sir John Smyth, a distinguished military career of his own behind him, does not attempt any penetrating analysis of his elusive subject, which is arguably best left to a psychologist. This book, a follow-up to his successful *Leadership in War 1939-45*, is more a running commentary, conducted at the pace of a sprint, upon the performance of those who for better or worse, tore Europe apart in 1914-18.

Leadership for the generals of the First World War was,

he contends, more difficult than for those of the Second, if only because it was harder for them to keep in touch with their troops. This also meant that there was more scope for leadership among the lower ranks, as evidenced by the 633 Victoria Crosses awarded in 1914-18 against 182 between 1939 and 1945.

Sir John is no apologist for the generals, not for all of them anyway. He criticises "rigidity of planning and too little brain"—though it is also true that as with so many professional soldiers his pen is rarely as sharp as his sword. Plumer, Birdwood, Horne, Byng and Rawlinson are among the generals who emerge with credit as splendid and inspiring leaders, "with perhaps Sir Henry Rawlinson winning more credits than his fellows.

There are some engaging snapshots in prose of life at the top in northern France, culled from a variety of sources including the author's own recollections. There is Aquitaine winter and dining so well on a visit to the front that he could

not get out of his car to inspect the long-suffering soldiers who had stood on parade several hours during the port and brandy... of King George V who having sworn total abstinence for the duration nearly cracked the entire cordial by offering Joffre a choice of ginger beer or lemonade during a lunch at GHQ... or Haig's sensitivity to visiting the wounded because it made him physically sick.

The upper lip is always admirably stiff. One of their shells fell on our parapet and Fowle, my company commander and I were nearly buried," writes Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Savory, then an officer with the 14th Sikhs at Gallipoli. "We both tried to look nonchalant and to pretend that we had not been very shaken. Our breakfast was ruined."

But then any book of 182 pages must be itself something of an understatement on a subject which is worth a library of its own.

Henry Stanhope

Quick guide

Blackmail, by Mike Hepworth

(Routledge, £3.95 and £1.95)

"Fictional and real-life situations," says the blurb, are used to explore the kinds of social situations in which various individuals become vulnerable to blackmail; and this is an accurate description of this small, minutely printed but legible book. The author's conclusions suggest the academic rather than the practical approach which, paradoxically, produces a book which is informative rather than instructive, the deductions sometimes being unclear. However this seems to make it the more suitable for the general reader as well as the specialist and it is an interesting read, growing in fascination after a slow start.

The Strange Case of Victor Grayson, by Reg Groves (Pluto Press, £2).

Victor Grayson was elected an MP as a young man and an independent Socialist in one of those sensational election victories which launch so many bright and hopeful careers into the political maelstrom. His was at Colne Valley in 1907, and he was out in 1910, but he was still remembered with zealous affection by left-wing stalwarts in the area after the Second World War. By then nobody had known his whereabouts for more than 20 years, and he never reappeared. Such of his story as is known is told with partisan sympathy, and some socialist romanticism by Reg Groves who makes the biography of the mannequin and political misfit an opportunity for heaping the customary obsequies upon Ramsay Mac. Philip Snowden and others whose greater straining in political affairs only sullied their reputations more.

Winter's Crimes 7 edited by George Hardinge (Macmillan, £2.95).

There are 11 short stories in this year's annual anthology of crime, a mixed bag from an assortment of well-known crime writers who include H. R. F. Keating, Ted Willis, Ruth Rendell, Douglas Orrell and Colin Freeman. Much the most riveting is Ted Willis' "The Man from the White Mountains," a brutal little tale about the transportation of Cretan mores to South Australia. The Keating features a neat twist at the end of a horticultural monologue. There is, after all, something more at the bottom of her garden. Apart from Willis' Australia and Keating's India, Orrell gives us Rome and James McClure's very assured South Africa but despite these exotic backdrops the book tends disappointingly to a domesticity, even at the end of an old-fashioned, which is not as it should be.

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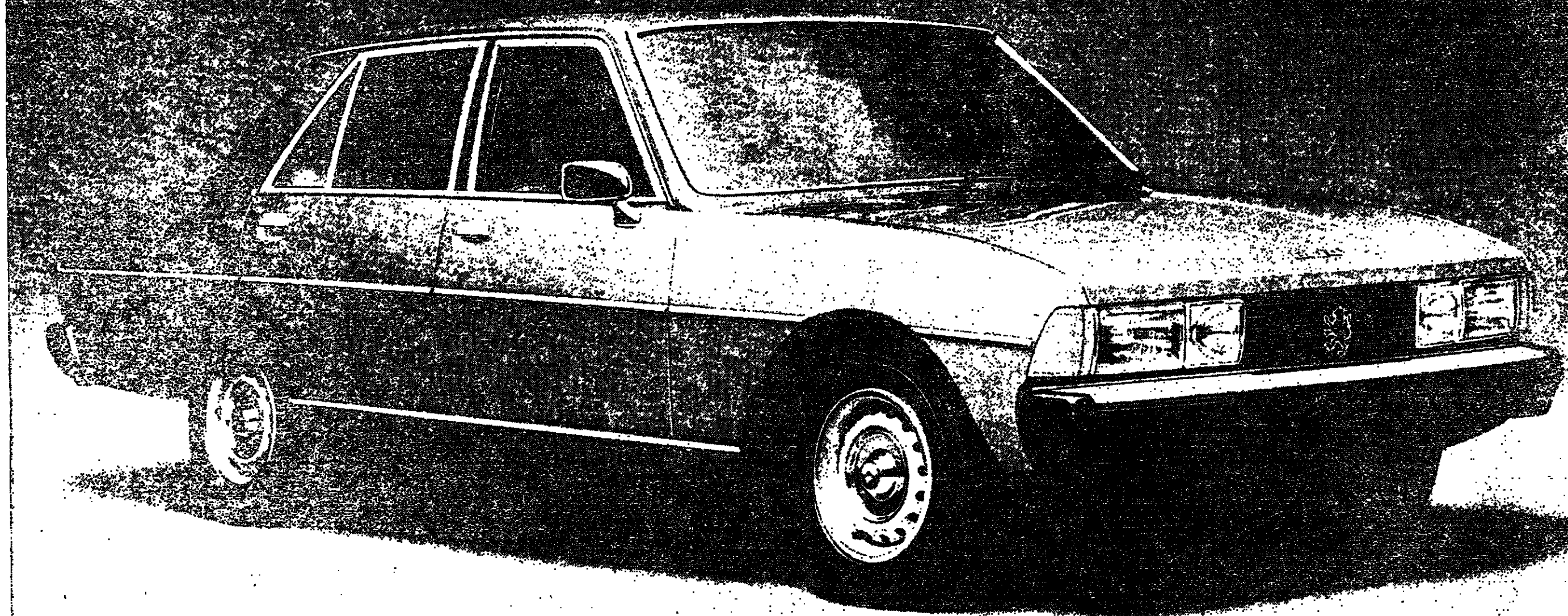
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The unheeded lesson of the Yom Kippur war

Two years after the Yom Kippur war, both sides are sufficiently pleased with the result to invite a sizable number of American, British and continental European defence specialists and journalists to take over its ashes. The Cairo affair is going on this week, while two weeks ago the International Symposium on Military Aspects of the Middle East Conflict was taking place in Jerusalem. The Jerusalem symposium was efficiently organized on the sandwich course principle, the days of discussion alternating with visits to the guests of the Israeli defence forces to the Golan Heights—where it was emphasized how little could be safely surrendered—and Sinai. The week began with Israeli and American professors talking about the possible application elsewhere of what was learnt from the war; it ended with the articulate, confident accounts of the young Israeli generals, whose concentration was on the particular battlefield across which they have fought so often.

The contributions were frequently impressive, the military information given important, since as one delegate put it: "The Yom Kippur war is the best war we have." But, for all the ingenuity shown in attempting to apply lessons from the Middle East to NATO's problems in Central Europe, the differences seemed more apparent than the resemblances.

First impressions of the Yom Kippur war had rather cheered the west Europeans—their defensive weapons, precision-guided anti-tank missiles and the highly mobile SA-6 and SA-7 anti-aircraft missiles, appeared to dominate the battlefield. The Israeli generals were anxious to correct any such impression. Certainly, massive artillery support must in future be combined with every armoured operation to neutralize infantry-borne anti-tank missiles like the Soviet Sagger. Agreed, the air force should not be expected in future to give close air support to the army, which must be able to defeat the enemy's ground forces unaided. But, as General Elazar, who was Chief of Staff throughout the battle, asserted firmly: "The air force and the armour remain the decisive factors in the battlefield. Their superiority and their success in battle are vital for victory in war."

As human types, the Israeli generals who appeared before us, were indeed impressive. They left me with the feeling that the British military history of the past century would have been very different if some of them had been in command at key moments, such as Gallipoli and Anzio. Yet, as the symposium came to an end with a lecture from General Haim Bar-Lev, former Chief of Staff and now Minister of Commerce and Industry, explaining that the Arab achievement of surprise was from the Israeli point of view the only thing that had gone wrong, one realized that the entire week's discussion had been conducted in the wrong order and in the wrong way.

The account of the officers in charge of the battle should have come first instead of last. It should have been followed by a presentation of the formidable critique of Israeli strategy which has been built up by such writers as Professor Walter Laqueur (in his remarkable book *Confrontations*), Major-General Matityahu

Peled, Colonel Moshe Miller and Amnon Kapelouk (author of *Israel, le fin des mythes*). Then there could have been a confrontation of the two Israeli views of the war, the establishment view and its counter. As it was, the only reference made to the latter was in General Bar-Lev's final paper, when he spoke of "various far-fetched arguments" according to which the causes of the surprise and some events of the war were attributed to wrong fighting doctrines, to an inadequate balance of power, to a wrong composition of forces, to a freeze in operational thinking....

The fact is that the chief military lesson that Professor Laqueur, relying as he says very much on the work of Major-General Peled at this point, draws is that the Israelis failed to draw the right political lesson from the 1967 war. The war created a political settlement but at the cost of withdrawing from the occupied territories. However, the theory of the "secure borders" now prevented a political settlement from being made for military reasons. It was argued that the occupied territories were essential to the defence of Israel.

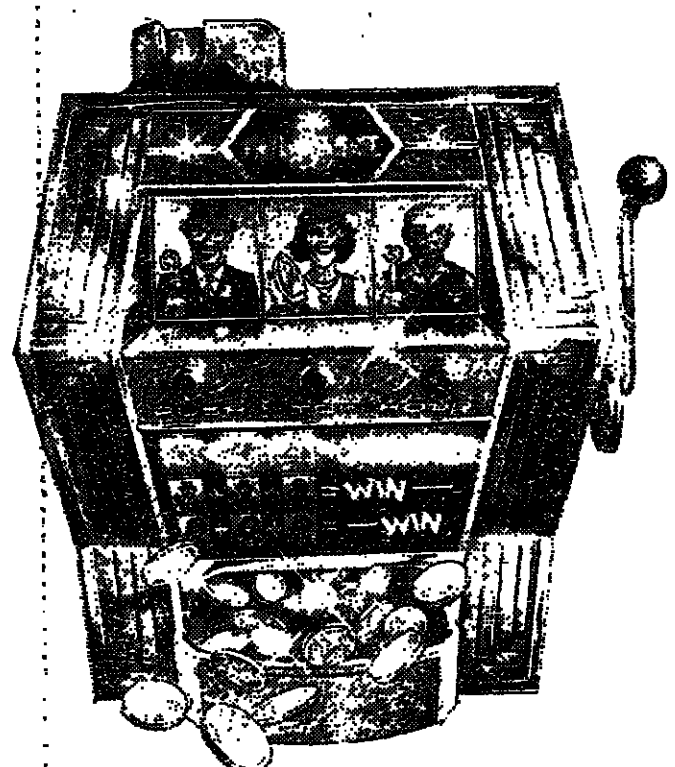
"This was a misconception," declared Professor Laqueur. "Far from making Israel any stronger, the occupied territories weakened its position." The maintenance of the territories was an additional financial burden, the borders had to be manned by a bigger standing army, and the Israeli defences had been tied down to the Bar-Lev line of fortifications. Before 1967 the Egyptian army had kept minimal forces in Sinai, so when it began to deploy across it in strength, Israel had plenty of warning and was able to strike, using itself the weapon of surprise. After 1967 the two armies were in confrontation across the Canal and even more so after the war of attrition. The initiative passed to the Egyptians.

But neither General Peled nor Professor Laqueur was on the platform (nor Amnon Kapelouk for whom the "secure borders" were one of the myths that he declared, optimistically, to have died). General Elazar, in a back-handed way, confirmed part of their thesis. The lesson he drew from the Yom Kippur war was that Israel should have launched a massive preemptive strike—while the main argument for the "secure borders" has always been that, unlike the pre-1967 borders, they allowed Israel the luxury of accepting the first blow.

The message that was implicit in the failure to include such critics of Israel strategy was made explicit by the members of the government who spoke and made themselves available for questioning at various intervals in the symposium. The overwhelming impression that they conveyed was that the interim agreement with Egypt was very satisfactory and that there would now be a long pause to allow the position to be consolidated.

The tone was symbolized by the reiterative contempt with which Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, dismissed "the so-called" as an unsuitable body with which under any conditions to negotiate. It seems that the main military lesson of the post-1973 period is the failure to read the political lessons of the 1973 war.

Keith Kyle



Every man a gambling man

All of us are tempted to take risks. Paving now so we can maybe live it up in the future. Sometimes gambling a promising future so we can live it up here and now.

Risk taking can be painful, agonising, pleasurable—a compulsion so strong that the gambler may imperil his winnings by staying on in the game. He may even ignore "mathematical" chance and stake his all on "psychological" chance instead.

This week in New Scientist, Professor John Cohen investigates the psychology of gambling, which to a greater or lesser extent motivates us all. A passion to be found among different races and in all periods of history.

Read New Scientist, out today, for an insight into the gambler's behaviour and the point at which the compulsive gambler parts company from those of us who know when to stop.

newscientist

Every Thursday 25p

Devolution: The need for an all-party 'treaty'

Ronald Butt

Before we unthinkingly follow the Government, as it searches for a politically expedient answer to devolution, into what a Nationalist MP has reportedly, and contentedly, called its "constitutional quagmire", we might do worse than reflect on how and why the United Kingdom was formed. If we are not careful, the danger is that we shall stumble so deeply into the mire that the only escape will be at the cost of serious damage to the unity of Britain.

The Act of Union of 1707 was not the result of a referendum. It was not the result of a popular wish or sentiment on either side of the border. As an English peer, making his case against union in the English House of Lords, said at the time: "Though the Articles of Union are ratified by the Scotch Parliament, yet the bulk and body of that nation seems to be against them. Have not the murmurs of the people there been so loud as to reach even the doors of the Parliament?"

There was a deep economic bitterness in Scotland about England as a result of the failure of the Darien trade scheme. The unpopularity in Scotland of the association with England had already been demonstrated by two Acts of the Scottish Parliament—one of which determined that no successor to Queen Anne should declare war without consulting the Scottish Parliament; another provided

that if Queen Anne died without issue, Scotland could have a Protestant successor from the House of Stuart other than the one appointed by England, unless Scotland was given specific guarantees in respect of independent government, trade and other matters.

Nor was the union popular among the English, who tended to believe that they had paid too much financially for it. (Even the House of Lords was worried lest the 16 elected Scottish peers would dangerously breach the hereditary principle).

Nevertheless, the union became a fact by the political will of both sides, because responsible politicians in both countries came to accept that, without it, the island of Britain might break into two component parts—with the risk to both (and to their different established versions of the Protestant religion) that they might fall vulnerable to the common enemy, France.

It was a question of stomachs: an unpleasant remedy for a dangerous disease. With the two countries still separate there was the danger that Scotland might refuse to accept the succession after Queen Anne, of the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her Protestant heirs; and might choose anyone—perhaps even if the Electress Sophia herself, the exiled James III and VIII, in which case England might be dragged into a Scottish civil war.

The last message to Parliament by King William III just before his death exhorted them to embark on a final

and complete union with Scotland, since it was clear that the fragile link of a union was not enough. The issue became one of serious political importance in the first two years of his reign, Queen Anne despite, and indeed almost because of, the prevailing bad atmosphere between the two nations.

This was not improved when the English House of Commons, as well as empowering the Queen to treat with the Scots about union, also passed what was called the Aliens Act, which threatened that all natives of Scotland who were not permanently settled in England, should be considered as aliens, and that there would be discrimination against Scottish trade unless the Scottish throne were settled on the Electress Sophia by Christmas, 1705.

There were those in England who saw this threat as insultingly counter-productive: indeed the first thing demanded by the Scottish negotiators for union was that the Aliens Act be repealed. Nevertheless, it had posed the essential question: was Scotland, after an act of union, to be a common sovereign (and in those days the sovereign was still a ruler) to break away into alien status, or was it to join up with its neighbours in an indissoluble union because shared interests were greater than any differences?

The method by which the union was achieved is itself significant. It was a treaty, drawn up by 31 com-

missioners on each side; the product of shared self-interest. The English commissioners represented the majority Whig party alone, but the Scottish commissioners also included critics of the union—back-benchers were parliamentarians not unrepresentative bureaucrats; they were from among the great political figures of the day.

The Scottish commissioners, and some members of the English Parliament, would have preferred a Federal system, like the United Provinces (The Netherlands) or Switzerland, but the English commissioners from the start were adamant against this on the grounds that two break the federal unity which they liked. The first clause of the Act of Union states specifically that it is "forever".

Some lessons can, perhaps, be learnt from this story. The first is that whatever changes are now made ought to result from some equivalent process of deliberation by the parties concerned—and that emphasis does not mean simply between the English and the Nationalists. Since there is now only one parliament and therefore no other legal body to "treat" with, it is surely essential that any proposed solutions should be arrived at by "treaty" between all the interested parties of the United Kingdom and not simply formulated by bureaucrats and imposed by the government majority.

In theory, it might be seen that, since the Scots (and Welsh) as much as the English, have a right to

self-determination, there is a case for a referendum in Scotland and Wales. But who would formulate the question to be put—which would certainly pre-determine the answer that was given? (Certainly a "yes" or "no" to a question simply put to the Nationalist solution would settle nothing.)

Even a referendum would not release the politicians—by which I mean the leading politicians of all parties, and all the three countries—from the obligation to treat together to reach an agreed solution which would carry the overwhelming consent of Parliament. It is no longer a matter for Kilbrandon, or for civil servants or Mr Short producing quiet White Papers. It is a matter for the leading figures of all the political parties (including representatives of the Scots, English and Welsh) giving proper weight to the non-nationalist parties who, in Scotland alone, hold 70 per cent of the votes cast in the last general election.

Any solution has to meet the proper sense of national identity in Scotland and Wales and perhaps in England, too. But it must be one which will not weaken the greater common interest of all the three nations and does not detract from the efficiency of government. The cry for devolution is, of course, one that has been raised in the past, on grounds of efficiency as well as national identity and to this aspect of the problem I hope to return next week.



Evelyn Waugh, Gerard Manley Hopkins, Wilfred Owen and Isaac Rosenberg: sharp words, and those who missed the bus.

Packing a trunkful of history into a briefcase

A new and seductive choice becomes available today for the man invited to select just one book to take with him to a desert island, in order to take his mind off the raw fish and the repeated dreadful grammatical sequences: the DNB, our majestic national treasury of the biographies that compose the flesh and blood of British history, has been shrunk micrographically, so that the marooned bookworm can now fit it into his briefcase instead of a trunk. The 28 thumping volumes have been reduced to two, their 37,424 pages condensed to 3,040. Twelve pages of the original work fit on one page of the compact edition; and a magnifying glass is included in the box for those who have difficulty reading small print.

Biography is the region bounded on the north by history, on the south by fiction, on the east by obituary, and on the west by tedium. Philip Guedalla did not add, because it went without saying, that the chief city and best part of that region, from which all its provinces draw their strength, is *The Dictionary of National Biography*. It is a living demonstration that it is easier for an Englishman to write a life well than to spend a lifetime in the process of describing it as "the best record of a nation's past that any civilization has produced".

For the compact edition, the

six volumes covering the twentieth century roughly by decades have been reordered into a single alphabetical sequence. And a unified index has been compiled so as to overcome the inconvenience of three separate alphabetical sequences: the main Victorian DNB; the supplement of 1901; and the twentieth century.

There are recurrent requests for a thorough revision of the DNB. Quagmires of new material and new historical methods, and new technical tools including computers, have emerged since the presses started to roll in 1885, and continued to spawn a new volume every three months for fifteen and a half years to midsummer 1900; by then there were 63 volumes of the original edition. There are mistakes and other flaws, for example perverse out-of-date spellings of familiar proper names: Alfred the Great must be sought under Aelfred. There are omissions, usually because famous posthumously, sometimes because our criterion of fame has changed. Thomas Traherne, Thomas Creevey, and William Hickey (the picaresque diarist of 1740-1820, not the modern gossip columnist) are all absent because their works were first published after 1901, and they were quite unknown before that. Dorothy Wordsworth, Gerard Manley Hopkins,

Wilfred Owen, and Isaac Rosenberg all missed the bus, because they died before their worthiness for inclusion was recognized. Literary fame is a fickle and sometimes a tardy creature.

In an ideal world we should want to start from the beginning again, to revise, clear, and restore the gigantic edifice; in the same ideal world we should similarly want to revise *The Oxford English Dictionary*. We might even choose to rearrange the DNB perhaps by chronological periods, so that the perennials of the past would be compelled to buy the Victorian volumes. The trouble is that we have neither the money nor the appetite for vast undertakings of our Victorian fathers; in particular of George Smith, the Smith of Smiths (there are 193 Smiths listed in the DNB), the founding father and original publisher. Three years ago it was estimated that it would cost £1,700,000 to produce a revised edition. The trouble is that the DNB within the scope of most men's purses and bookshelves. All who work with words or are interested in their national history cover a set of the DNB above almost any other book. Now they can stop cowering and start poring over their reading-glasses.

Almost from the beginning there were informal links between the DNB and the obituary department of *The Times*. Moberly Bell, the manager of *The Times* in the 1890s, saw the

advantage of combining forces to prepare obituary notices of distinguished persons before their death.

This may account for a tendency in the early volumes for some contributors to adopt a paper-thin style: "He will be" being altered to "he was greatly missed by all his friends." There is no longer any such premonitory collaboration between *The Times* obituarists and the national biographers. But the informal links, fostered by the late A. P. Ryan of *The Times*, remain strong. Contributors to the DNB tend prudently to start their journey with a visit to New Printing House Square to look at the editions.

A revised DNB is out of the question, at least until another blessed George Smith, the patron saint of English biography and bibliography, is sent among us with an inspiration to risk his millions. But this new compact edition brings the DNB within the scope of most men's purses and bookshelves. All who work with words or are interested in their national history cover a set of the DNB above almost any other book. Now they can stop cowering and start poring over their reading-glasses.

Philip Howard

The Compact Edition of The Dictionary of National Biography, OUP, £45.

The Times Diary

The deadly disease sweeping Britain

mutating itself a second sex when it wants to breed, so that it need not be weakened by crossing with anything less pathogenic. But all is not lost. Brasier said that some new trees appeared to have withstood the full force of the disease's attack while even the dead trees standing around the countryside are pushing up millions of healthy suckers from their roots, which may yet save the species for the future.

Meanwhile something called phytophthora is gnawing away at the roots of the nation's chestnuts, beeches, maples, laburnums, lilacs and rhododendrons. You could bring it into your garden on a nurseryman's Lawson's cypress, and then it will go for other things as well so watch out.

Party line

The Women's Rights Campaign threw a party in a London pub on Tuesday night to celebrate the passage of the Sex Discrimination Bill and the publication of books by two of its number, Mary Stuart and Dr. Diana Kroll. The event also succeeded through entrance fees and a raffle, in raising £106 towards paying off the last of Dr Kroll's expenses for her General Election campaign in Sutton and Cheam last October.

The Campaign was originally formed to support Dr Kroll's candidacy, which garnered few votes. They are not likely to take to the hustings again. "The other political parties were

obliged to commit themselves on women's rights, so next time we can support candidates from the main parties," Dr Kroll explained.

There were feminist mutterings that Dr Kroll's publisher, a man, had not paid his £150 entrance fee. The women from Mary Stuart's publishers, the feminist Virago Press, had all contributed, and the offending male was eyed, rather resentfully.

The few other men at the party were mere appendages, rather given to boasting about the number of lines Dr Kroll's campaign. Dr Kroll's husband held the first two winning raffle tickets, and won several copies of her book. A good time was had by all.

The makers of Glen telex tiles have devised an unusually challenging competition for their customers. The final test is to complete with not more than eight words the sentence: "I buy Glen because..."

Details

A crew of assorted old scoundrels assembled at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich yesterday to launch a new book on British coastal sailing ships which, at £30, is probably the most expensive work yet produced on the subject, and certainly among the most meticulous.

Publication of *The Coastal*

Trade—Sailing Craft of British Waters 900-1900 is the result of an unusual partnership between Basil Greenhill, director of the Museum, and one of the foremost naval historians, and Lionel Willis, a young London artist not long graduated from the Royal College of Art. It contains 45 line and wash colour plates by Greenhill, accompanied by text by Greenhill.

"We could not have hoped for anything better," said Greenhill. "I cannot claim every detail is 100 per cent accurate, but I think it is more accurate than nearly all the work put out on this subject in recent years." Willis said he had spent more than two years at the Museum researching his pictures, and many an agonised hour had been passed in deciding the exact position of ropes in the complex rigging of nineteenth century schooners.

Willis started his artistic career a long way from the graceful lines of sailing ships, as a draughtsman drawing bits of Ford car bodies. But he has had an interest in boats from an early age, sailing an 18ft open boat to Holland at the age of 13. While at the RCA he designed and built his own lugger which he now sails on the east coast.

Sixteen of Willis's original paintings for the book are on show in the East Wing entrance to the Museum until next March, spanning a period from the tenth century Graveney Boat dug up recently in the Kentish marshes, to a nineteenth century Bristol Channel pilot cutter.

Trevin Copplesone, one of the book's publishers, said he was aiming at both sea enthusiasts and plate book collectors. "You think it's expensive? Well, I do one on orchids for £195."

How not to run a railway?

It is a fair bet, if past experience is any guide, that the various parties meeting Dr John Gilbert, the Transport Minister, to discuss the future of the railways today will be primarily concerned with the protection of their own vested interests. In the case of the railway unions this means the preservation of the greatest possible number of jobs for their members at the best possible rates of pay, regardless of who foots the bill.

In the case of British Rail's board and management, the dissimilar objective will be the maintenance of as much as possible of the present system, again regardless of who pays, because the preservation of the status quo is less painful in terms of effort, status and position than the radical changes which would be necessary to work out a rational new system for the common good. Are the men meeting the minister today big enough to do that? Are the people they represent sufficiently concerned with the good of the railways and the public to make them do so?

Indifference to the public within public transport has reached an alarming degree, again by no means confined to the railways. Everyone in London is familiar with the way bus crews avoid picking up passengers, not accidentally but deliberately. An organization is sick indeed when its members have so lost touch with why it is there at all.

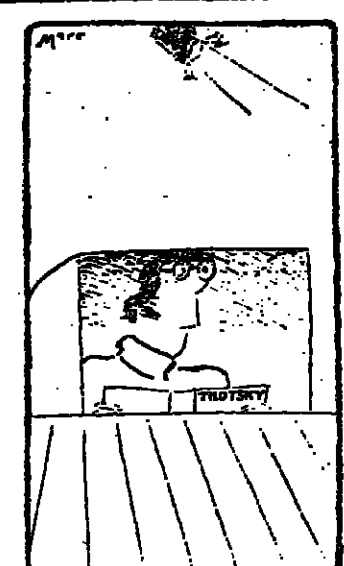
Brighton commuters are having to sell up before the train leaves for London. But the London to Brighton service is highly profitable, and fares could be far lower than they are, or the service could be much better. Some degree of cross-subsidization is necessary.

There is a value in the whole greater than that of its parts; but centralization and the huge deficit are together dragging down things that ought to survive.

All the customer and traveller can do is wait hopefully for the emergence of courage and leadership that will allow railway managers and men to tackle their own problems, whose nature they are all well aware of.

For example, the blunt instrument will probably ensure, unless some alternative is evolved, that more than 200 Southern Region stations will close on Sundays from next spring.

Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent



A plateful

For today's sandwich test Alan Hamilton was up west, and up market to Fortnum and Mason of Piccadilly. He reports:

What Fortnum's describe as a sandwich is not exactly what the hot-pollard generally understood by the term. Their version is a fork and knife variety, a large plateful of chosen fillings, amply garnished with salad, with a couple of slices of bread, crusts daintily trimmed, lurking at the bottom.

From a selection of a dozen I chose the Bloomsbury, which was made to order and came within three minutes. The heart of the concoction was one slice of trimmed brown bread, a moderate filling of pieces of chicken breast, a similarly-trimmed slice of white bread on top, then a slice of tinned ham, marginally smaller than the bread, topped by three

asparagus tips and a slice of pimiento.

Entirely concealing the sandwich proper was a mixed salad of watercress, potato salad, four grapes on a cocktail stick, one black olive and assorted tomato, cucumber and lettuce. All fresh, crisp and well presented, but at a cost of £1.24 with an extra 20p for black coffee.

The price was in the middle of the range. Most expensive was a buttered soft roll with lobster, egg, olives, cucumber and browned sliced almonds for £2.25; there was nothing under £1.10.

Sandwiches are served on the mezzanine floor behind and slightly above the exotic grocery shop on the ground floor. The surroundings, with their lace curtains, mirrors and discreet lighting, are reminiscent of the ladies' lingerie department of a good-class store. Sandwich eaters sit in a rather cramped row on high chairs along a bar, which backs very properly turned on the pastry and sticky cake counter. The waitresses, who are brisk and attentive, wear clean white overalls and fresh carnations. Certainly, spectacularly, but rather a lot to pay for what is really a plate of salad.

Next: *Europa Sandwich—Bar, Bridge Lane.*

I have disconcerting news for *The Daily Telegraph*. Robert Farmer, the secretary of the Institute of Journalists who won a gourmet competition that a napper sponsored with a wine firm, is doubtful that the French wine will win. But he says the wine will be welcome. Usually he makes his own from creamed elderberry juice and Ribena.

PHS

URUGUAY

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URUGUAY

Uruguay: Economic and Financial Policy

JANDRO VEGH VILLEGAS

On September 22, 1928, Jandro Vegg Villegas Minister of Finance is an industrial engineer, graduated at the Engineering School of Montevideo and a Doctor of Political Science, University of Harvard, Massachusetts.

He was a Professor at the Engineering School of Montevideo and at the National University of Buenos Aires. He has professional experience in the field of economic planning as a consultant to various enterprises; Planning Adviser of Hidronor S.A.; Adviser of the Planning Ministry of Brazil; consultant of O.A.S., E.C.L.A. and World Bank.

He held the positions of Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Industry and Trade (1967) and Director of the Planning and Statistics Office (1968).

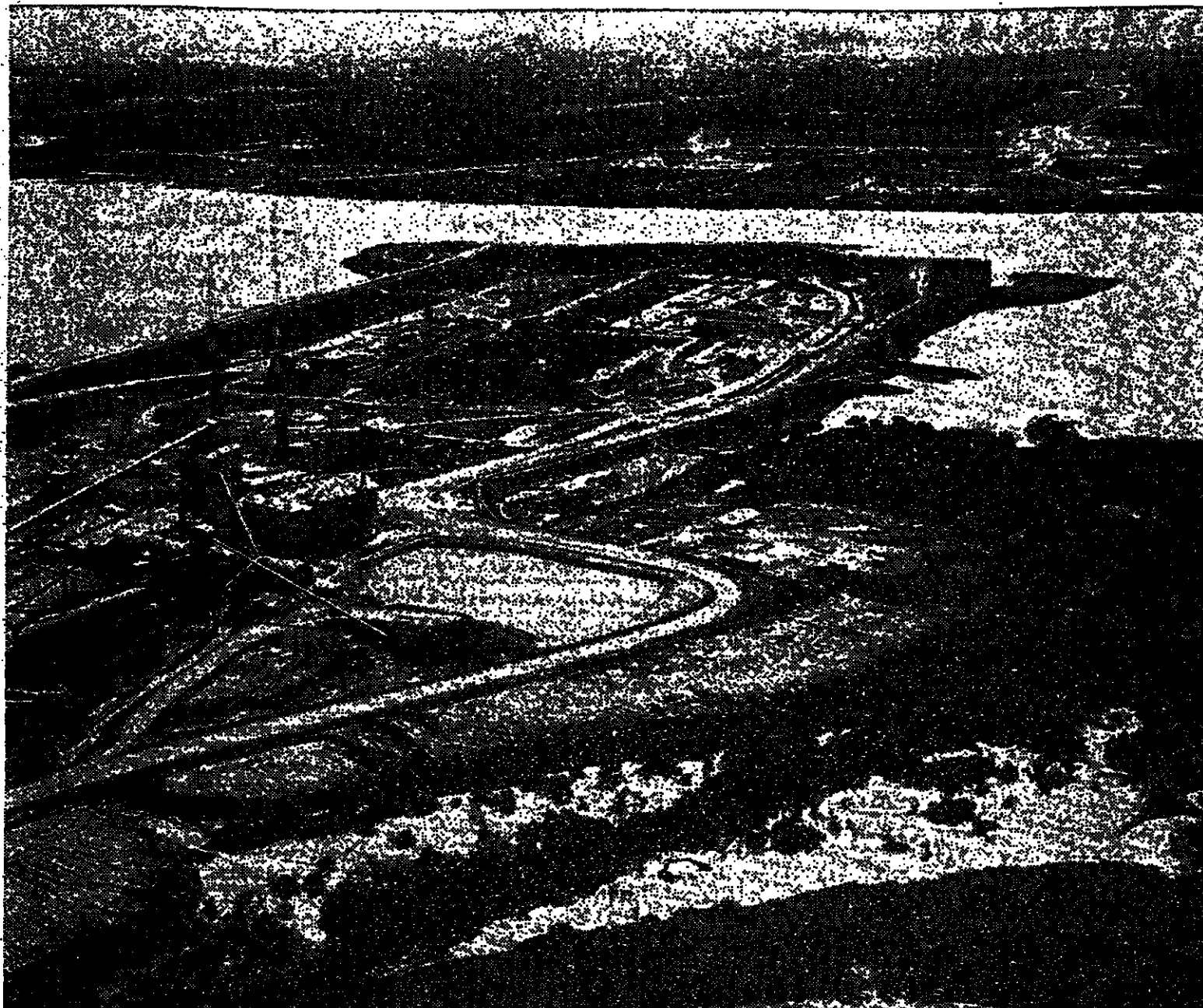
The main targets of present government policy are: (1) to improve overall productivity through a better allocation of resources; (2) to achieve monetary stability by a gradual reduction in the rate of inflation.

The first target is based upon the proposition that, in the past, exchange rate, price and tax policies have been instrumental in hindering investment and export expansion to those sectors in which the economy would seem to have a comparative advantage. Better resource allocation is then equivalent to a larger share of exports relative to total output. The reduction or elimination of export taxes and a more realistic exchange rate are the main instruments of this policy. Considerable difficulties have to be faced in the agricultural sector because of the unfavourable swing in the terms of trade that took place during 1974 and the first half of 1975; and the full effect of recent measures on export earnings will not be realised before the second half of 1976. More immediate results—although less significant in balance of payments terms because of the low starting point—can be observed in the growth and diversification of exports from the manufacturing sector.

To achieve the second target a stabilization programme was put into effect during the first quarter of 1975. The programme is designed on the basis of monetary restraint and the rate of growth of money supply is being reduced gradually. M1 remained constant for the second quarter of 1975. During the phase of the programme, it is being supported by an incomes policy with controls upon prices and wages, although it is the intention of the government to relax and, later, eliminate, these controls, shifting full responsibility for the consolidation of stability to monetary and fiscal authorities. In the fiscal sector, the budget deficit should be reduced from the present 25 per cent of expenditure to about 14 per cent so that its financing does not impose such a heavy burden upon the capital market with damaging effects on private demand.

In addition to this, Uruguay's programme includes several measures to reduce the restrictiveness of the exchange and trade system. Effective July 1975, several important restrictions were eliminated: the minimum 180-day financing requirement for private sector imports and the system of import-free quotas for imports. The dual exchange market is being retained for the time being, but the spread between the financial and commercial rates has been greatly reduced.

Implementation of the programme has been successful. The rate of inflation has been reduced from a monthly figure of about 6 per cent in the second quarter of 1974 to about 2 per cent in the second and third quarters of 1975. This reduction was achieved without a reduction in income and output; present



Salto Grande dam under construction on the Uruguay river, as a result of the joint efforts of Uruguay and Argentina, is an actual evidence of economic integration. Its operation is expected to begin in 1979.

estimates for the rise of GNP for 1975 are in the order of 4 per cent, about twice the rate of growth of 1974.

The limiting factor for the continuity of this policy is the deficit in the balance of payments on current account. Financing of this deficit at the

present rate beyond 1976 would be difficult and inconvenient because of the high level of international indebtedness that would be required. Therefore, if the world market situation does not improve within the next year, a new evaluation and more restrictive policies shall be necessary.

Preliminary estimate of the level of activity in the first half of 1975

In the first six months of 1975, the gross domestic product would be growing around 3.5% with respect to the same period of 1974.

As far as big sectors are concerned, the goods producing branches with no exception show a growth, in some cases as significant as 14% into account the correlation between goods and services production, it is quite clear that some tertiary activities—as it would be the case with trade and transportation—may have

followed the said trend. On the other hand, this presumption would be confirmed by other indicators that are available for services.

The greatest impact on the overall growth took place in the sector of manufacturing industries, especially in the branches dealing with production of foodstuffs and manufacture of fabrics—within the livestock and farming sector basically through bigger crops in the case of wheat, rice, linseed and sugar beet, and within the construction sector through the encouragement of both

private construction and public works, mainly by the influence of joint projects with Argentina.

If this growth rate is maintained in the course of 1975, it would permit to

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GDP

Sector	Index first half 1975 with respect to first half 1974
1. Livestock and agriculture	103.0
2. Manufacturing industries	106.0
3. Building industry	123.0
4. Services	101.5
Total	103.6

exceed the overall GDP level reached in 1970, which was the maximum point achieved thus far. As regards the past four years, successive annual drops were experienced in 1971 and 1972 amounting to around 0.1% and 4.3% respectively, followed by a weak growth (0.9% in 1973 and 1.8% in 1974).

Livestock and agricultural sector. In the above period this sector would have increased its activity by around 3%. This growth is the result of unlike developments within the sector: the agricultural sector

would be growing by almost 9% while the livestock sector would keep at a stationary level.

Development of main items

Within the farming sector a positive development is shown by cereal, oil-seed and sugar beet crops, while potato and sorghum crops would be decreasing.

Within the cereal item, a strong increase is noted in the 1974/75 wheat crops (+77.4%) and, to a smaller extent, rice (+14%). The other crops would show a decrease, especially in the case of corn.

The increase in oilseeds is due exclusively to a recovery of the linseed crop with respect to the poor crop of 1974.

Sector of manufacturing industries

The index of this sector shows a substantial growth in the first six months of the year, with the level of

activity increasing by 6% as compared to that recorded in the first half of 1974.

The expansionary behaviour of textile, foodstuff (excepting meat-packing plants), oil refining, rubber and tobacco industries was basically responsible for the above increase.

The good crops obtained in the farming sector led to the growth of some foodstuff industries.

On the other hand, a firm external demand and a good level of sales in the domestic market favoured the textile sector growth, which has exerted a decisive influence on the general level of the secondary sector of the economy.

As far as the rubber industry is concerned, the increase in activity is stimulated by the good levels of the external demand.

The cement producing industries have also shown a dynamic behaviour. This expansion was encouraged by a continuation of the infrastructure works in the west region of Uruguay.

The most important contractional factors were noted in the meat-packing industry. The recession in the international demand for red meat precluded a greater development of this industry, which was only partially offset by the slight increase in domestic consumption.

Prices

In the first half of 1975 consumer prices increased by 25.6% while wholesale prices increased by 28.3%. In the last two months of the semester prices increased in a more moderate way. By the end of April 1975 and an additional increase of 18.9% over the level of December 1974, which implied an increase

at an accumulative monthly rate of 4.4%, while in the following two months the general index level increased by 5.6%, which implied an accumulative monthly rate of 2.8% during this two-month period.

The important policy regulations on prices and incomes introduced by the national authorities, supplemented then by the measures prescribed by the advisory and price controlling bodies, marked the beginning of a period of greater price stability.

In this way, it is expected that during the whole year 1975 the annual inflation rate will be less than a half of that experienced in 1974. This substantial reduction which is expected to achieve will take place without affecting the production and employment levels.

Recent development and financing of the balance of payment in Uruguay

The recent development of the international situation in connection with the prices of basic products has caused a tremendous impact on the balance of payment in Uruguay. This country must import all the crude oil it consumes which is mostly used to produce electric power.

Prior to the price increase which came into force at the end of 1973, Uruguay spent 50 million dollars per annum to import crude oil. At the present time, this country spends more than 150 million dollars to purchase the same quantity of oil. In addition, and as a result of these inflationary conditions and the generalized economic recession now prevailing in the world, the international market price of its basic export product—meat—has decreased considerably and, what is even worse, the demand of this product has been drastically cut down mainly because of the

restriction introduced by the E.C.M.

In view of the deficit shown by the balance of payments originating from the facts listed above, Uruguay has now been forced to resort to foreign credit. In order to obtain credit, however, Uruguay has conducted negotiations based not only on its real needs but also by introducing a policy of internal reorganization in terms of a firm and well coordinated policy of monetary, exchange, credit and Treasury regulations which made it possible to reach total social stability.

As a result of this situation, in the second half of 1974 Uruguay obtained a loan amounting to 54 million dollars from I.M.F. under the terms and conditions of the Oil Facility. The atmosphere of reliability prevailing in Uruguay has made it possible for the Government to attract local and

foreign investors and place Treasury Bonds for a total of 74 million dollars between January and August 1975.

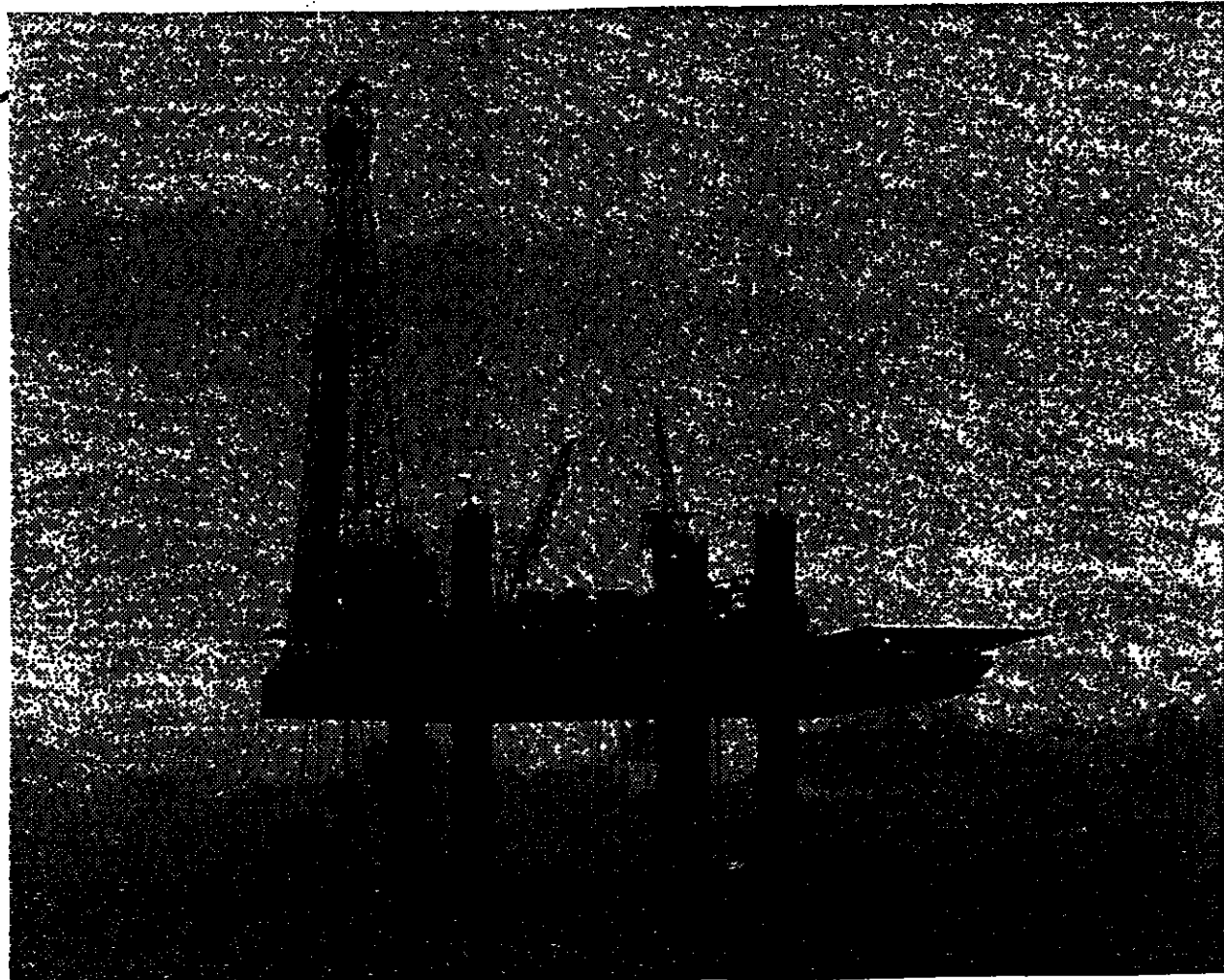
A stand-by agreement making it possible for Uruguay to obtain a loan in the amount of 22 million dollars was signed in April 1975 and an additional loan amounting to 26 million dollars under the Oil Facility was later obtained.

The economic policy based on the agreement made with the I.M.F. is also contributing to facilitate the use of other sources of foreign financing. An example of this is the loan agreement which has recently been signed with a pool of banks in London for an initial amount of 110 million dollars.

Since the foreign debt of Uruguay amounts to almost 950 million dollars at the present time, the observers may be inclined to predict difficulties in the future. This is not correct, how-

ever, because the Treasury Bonds are to be amortized in a 5 to 10-year period and the loan obtained from the pool of banks in London will be due in 5 years with a two-year grace period. And above all, because the gold reserves of Uruguay at the current market price amount to more than 600 million dollars that is, a gold volume of almost 4 million troy ounces, and because the total amount of foreign debt, which includes liabilities of up to 40 years, is equal to less than two years of exports which would totalize 500 million dollars under normal meat export conditions.

The financing obtained from foreign sources and in the process of being obtained from international institutions is not only intended to face the deficit of the balance of payments but also to take care of the harmonious development of the country.



August 28th, 1975, A.N.C.A.P., the Uruguayan Official Oil Company, signed with Chevron Overseas Petroleum a contract for the offshore exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in the Uruguayan Continental Shelf. The country awaits with great expectancy this project that will start in the next few months. The total risk of the project is in the hands of Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc., which has the exclusive right for exploration in Block 1 for 30 years of exploitation if oil is found.

The signature of the contract of hydrocarbons is another step taken by the Uruguayan Government in its efforts to consolidate the present positive changes in Uruguayan economy.

Economic relations between Uruguay and the United Kingdom

Traditionally, Uruguay and the United Kingdom have maintained important and fruitful business and financial relations. It is pertinent to recall that as early as the middle of the past century banking capitals were brought into Uruguay in order to contribute to the financing of export trade. Later on, successive British investments participated in the Uruguayan economy, favouring its development. Of far-reaching effect, in this connection, was the purpose for which the funds brought into the country were used: transportation and infrastructure (railways, tramways, for the city of Montevideo, drinking water and sewerage); energy (gas); industry (meat-packing plants, canned foods and others); services (banking, insurance companies), etc. Some of these activities continue to support the Uruguayan development nowadays. Others, as it is the case with transportation, drinking water and gas, were transferred to the Uruguayan Government basically after World War II by mutual agreement of the parties.—At the present time, there is a considerable business flow between both countries, which is reflected in the figures of the following table:

Commercial interchange with the United Kingdom

ITEMS	1971	1972	1973	1974
	In thousands of US dollars			
Greasy wool	13,619	13,480	11,728	13,340
Scoured wool	395	685	6,160	788
Hides and bristles	763	1,084	1,138	711
Agric. and farm prod., unprocessed	14	36	123	136
Agric. and farm prod., processed	106	52	62	453
Mining	—	—	—	15
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	12	8	17	91
Miscellaneous industries	16	21	135	91
Spun and woven goods and related prod.	281	385	320	257
Meat and byproducts	31	12	265	63
TOTAL EXPORTS:	15,237	15,763	19,948	15,945
General foodstuff	642	323	660	1,046
Alive animals	52	38	59	56
Building materials	81	64	1,095	66
Cinemat., music, radio and photography	74	107	62	244
Fuels and lubricants	395	491	54	651
Drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical prod.	406	462	497	655
General articles of electricity	237	59	99	91
General hardware	340	239	261	387
Jewelry, gold/silver work, watches	1	3	5	1
Toys and household requirements	33	14	23	55
Books and stationery	142	101	66	46
General machinery and parts	1,899	718	630	716
Raw materials	3,285	3,108	4,108	6,010
Gold, coins and banknotes	—	13	6	—
Orthopaedia, optics, surgery & hygiene	62	39	26	66
Seeds, forage, plants and trees	16	16	23	28
Saddlery, shoemaking & related prod.	10	3	8	10
Fabrics and haberdashery	23	6	10	18
Motor vehicles	7,321	2,394	3,013	2,862
Kits	3,447	3,519	3,772	4,056
TOTAL IMPORTS:	18,467	11,717	14,477	17,064
BALANCE	-3,230	+4,046	+5,471	-1,119

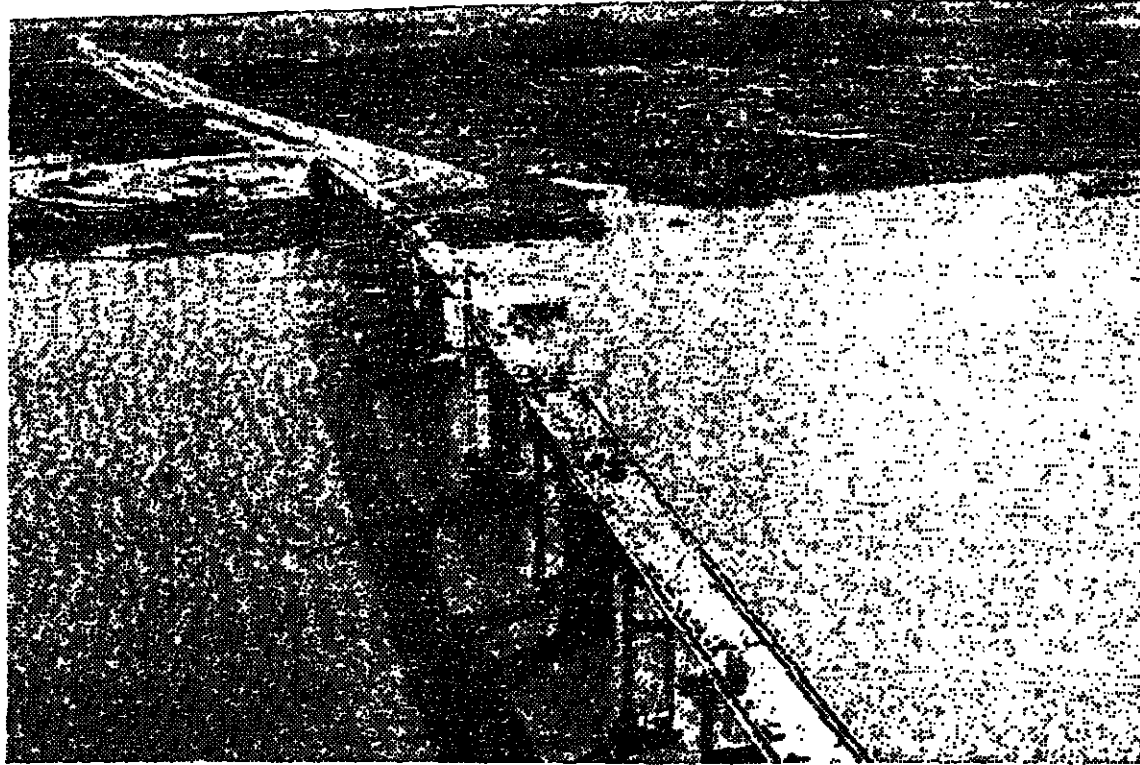
In the first six months of 1975 the total Uruguayan exports to the United Kingdom amounted to about 11 million dollars and imports to 17 million:—

General

Uruguay lies just south of Brazil on the northern shore of the Río de la Plata estuary. Uruguay claims some of the richest agricultural land in the continent. The Atlantic Ocean forms its eastern boundary and the Río Uruguay, from which the country derives its name, forms the frontier with Argentina on the west. The entire national territory is populated and effectively used, though over half of the nation's 2.7 million people are concentrated in the capital and principal port city, Montevideo.

Spanish is the national language and Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion. The population is made up entirely of immigrants primarily European.

In 1828, Uruguay became an independent state. Portugal and Spain contended for control of the region throughout the preceding century because of its strategic location on the north shore of the Río de la Plata. By 1820, a national hero, José Gervasio Artigas, launched the first attempt to gain autonomy for the region. Formal independence was gained in peace negotiations following a war between Argentina and Brazil in 1828.



Paysandú-Colón bridge: it links Uruguay and Argentina by road as well as the bridge being constructed at present between Fray Bentos and Puerto Unzué, also across the Uruguay river, thus facilitating trade within the River Plate basin area. It will be opened to public use in November, 1975.

Promotion of local and foreign investment in Uruguay

Efforts to promote investments are at the present being made in Uruguay in order to achieve the development goals set by the government. Wide range economic measures are being enforced which make it possible for both market and price mechanisms to revitalize the economic activities in the country and thus reduce to a considerable extent the state controlling policies which prevailed in the past. In this regard, the Uruguayan authorities consider that foreign capital along with domestic savings have an important role to play in order to strengthen and consolidate the economic development of the country and as a result it was deemed necessary to stimulate both the local and foreign investments.

In order to carry out this policy, two laws were passed in 1974 which facilitate investments: 1. The Law of Industrial Promotion. This law has been designed in order to permit both the domestic and foreign enterprises to fulfill their industrial programmes and enable the country to achieve the goals listed in the Development Plan, that is, the increase of efficiency and productivity, the establishment of new industries and the improvement of technological research.

In order to enjoy the benefits deriving from this law, both the enterprises and the activities conducted by the enterprises must be declared to be of National Interest. The declaration is to be made by the government at the request of the interested parties or simply by an official resolution. As soon as the declaration has been issued, the government stipulates the facilities the investor will be granted in order to be able to operate in the country. Here is a list of such facilities:

—special credits for working capital or for purchasing machines and buildings and for paying off fiscal debts, etc.

—tax mitigation, such as a 60% exemption on social security burden, total exemption on sales, immunity from import taxation (custom duties, port and consular fees), etc.

2. The Law of Foreign Investments. This law entitles the foreign investor to draw both capital currency and profits. He is not subject to any exchange control or restriction regulations at the present time and in the future. A contract which is signed by the investor and the Uruguayan Government and which is registered at the Central Bank of Uruguay enables him to operate freely within the territory of the country. The amount of capital and the capital inflow regula-

tions are stipulated in the contract. Capital contributions of all kinds are accepted such as machinery, technology, trade marks, etc. The shortest term for capital inflow is three years.

Foreign capital in Uruguay is allowed to be invested in any kind of industrial or commercial activity whatsoever. In order, however, to operate in the field of finance, communications, electricity, petrochemicals, cattle raising and agriculture, freezing, atomic energy, railways and other related industries, a special governmental authority is required.

The benefits of the law extend even to the loans which are obtained abroad by the investors and also to their interests permitting to finance the activities. These loans require an authority from the government which is similar to the authority granted to direct investments.

The Law of Foreign Investments in Uruguay is more favourable for the investor than any other similar laws, such as for instance the Law of the Andean Pact. The benefits of the two laws are addable, for which reason a foreign investor can also obtain credit and fiscal facilities. Special laws are also in force which are intended to foster the fishing, the hotel and the forest industries.



Montevideo harbour: exceptionally endowed by nature, it is the natural outlet of the huge richness held by the River Plate basin area (Argentina, Paraguay, Southern Brazil and Uruguay).

Introductory Statement

Uruguay, though one of the smallest republics in terms of population and national territory in South America, has considerable wealth in land and human capital. Nearly 90% of the national territory is devoted to agricultural use, primarily for livestock grazing. Uruguay's 2.7 million people are among the best educated and healthiest in the continent. Since March, 1972, the Uruguayan government has introduced a number of economic reforms whose purpose is to increase export income and encourage more rapid economic growth. Among the reform measures are a mid-devaluation exchange rate system, fiscal incentives to exporters, reduction of exchange controls and import restrictions, and the lifting of price controls.

The structure of the Uruguayan economy has remained stable over the past decade. Agriculture and livestock production account for 15% of GDP, industry accounts for 32%, and services make up the remainder.

Sudden shifts in the international terms of trade have dominated Uruguay's foreign

trade and balance of payments position in the past two years. High world prices for beef and wool sharply improved the trade balance in 1973. Higher petroleum prices brought a like deterioration in the trade balance in 1974. Falling beef and wool prices will worsen the nation's trade position further in 1975. This short-term price development tends to disguise the positive effects of revised exchange and trade policies introduced since 1972. Longer term prospects for improving the trade balance are brighter.

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Area and population

About 90% of Uruguay's total land area is agricultural land. The total area devoted to agricultural use is approximately 42 million acres, of which 36 million acres are classified as arable pasture or permanent grassland. Under 10% of the land in agricultural use is planted for harvest.

The nation's topography is excellent for agricultural use. There are no deserts or high mountains. The national territory is divided roughly into three regions: the coastal lowlands, the interior plateau, and the low rolling grasslands. Excellent drainage occurs throughout the country. The climate is temperate with moderate seasonal changes and adequate rainfall distributed evenly in all regions of the

country. Freezing temperatures occur seldom. Only occasionally, the country suffers either extreme drought or flood conditions.

Better than 90% of Uruguay's population is literate and the life expectancy at birth of 69 years is longer than in any other South American nation. The relatively slow pace of population growth, 1.2% per annum, reflects the low birth rate of 22.6 births per thousand population annually. Uruguay is the most urbanized country in the continent; 80% of the population lives in cities. The Uruguayan population profile is mature in comparison with neighbouring republics. Approximately 36% of the population is under 20 years, compared with more than 50% for South America as a whole.

The Uruguayan Economy

Brief economic history

By the early postwar period, the Uruguayan government had established the economic policies that have shaped the structure and character of the Uruguayan economy until very recently.

Uruguay's inability to import many manufactured goods during the second world war encouraged the development of domestic manufacturing industries. As European industry recovered from the war and began to export again, Uruguayan industrialists lobbied for higher tariffs to protect their small relatively high-cost operations from foreign competition. This protection further stimulated industrial growth to create jobs and revenue sources for the government. The cost of the manufacturing inefficiencies resulting from this policy was borne by the consumer.

Since 1972, the Uruguayan authorities have begun to reorient economic policies toward the promotion of exports and a progressive elimination of economic controls. In March, 1972, the exchange rate system was modified to keep the peso's external purchasing power in line with its domestic purchasing power. This exchange rate reform has already had some visible effects in encouraging the growth of non-traditional exports. The export tax has been modified so that when world prices drop below a certain minimum level, the export product is no longer taxed. The public sector has procured international development agency loans to improve pastures and infrastructure in agricultural areas. New products produced for export are eligible for tax rebates.

In addition, since July 1, 1975, a number of new regulations have been in effect which reduce exchange controls and import restrictions.

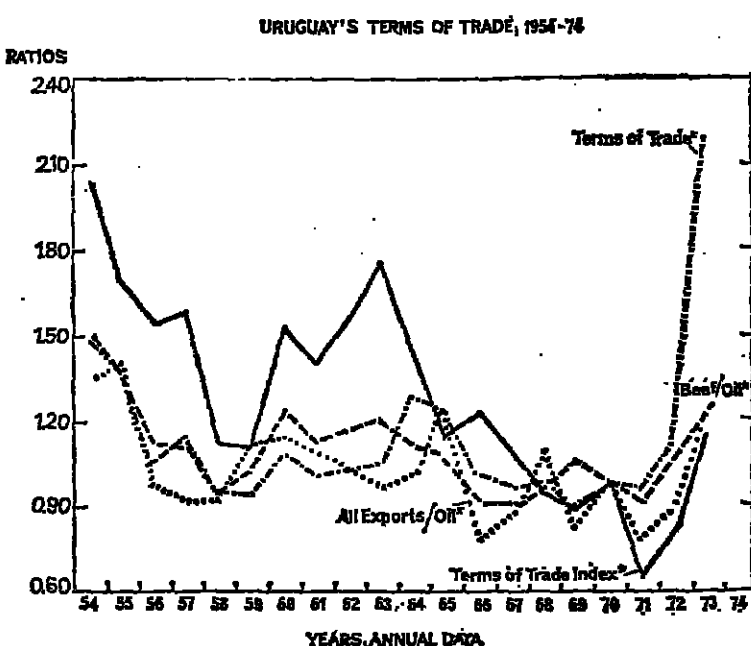
To further encourage investment, the authorities have begun to lift price controls on basic commodities. Policies are directed at increasing the portion of public sector expenditure devoted to investment projects.

In addition, a law protecting foreign private investment was approved in 1974.

Terms of trade

In the period immediately following World War II, the Uruguayan economy benefited from high world prices for its primary exports, beef and wool, and from the introduction of import substitution policies which stimulated the growth of domestic industry. During the fifties, Uruguay had among the highest standards of living in the developing world. The high per capita level of exports, much higher than in either Argentina or Brazil, enabled the country to import the fuels, materials, and manufactured goods that it could not produce locally. High demand for its exports brought exceptionally high levels of foreign exchange reserves. From the mid-fifties until 1972, Uruguay's terms of trade index, the ratio of the price it receives for each unit of export to the price it must pay for each unit of import, deteriorated. In 1973, exceptionally high prices for wool and beef improved the terms of trade to an all time high. But the skyrocketing price of oil in 1973 and 1974 soon erased Uruguay's terms of trade advantage.

Ratios compare the export price Uruguay receives for beef, wool, and an index of all exports with the posted price for Venezuelan oil. The terms of trade index compares an index of all Uruguayan exports with the U.S. wholesale price index which is considered a proxy for prices for world-traded goods.



Inflation

In the past two decades Uruguay has experienced one of the highest average annual rates of inflation in South America. In the years 1965-74 price increases averaged 63.5% per annum. Repeated efforts to allay the rates of inflation have been successful for brief periods and consequently the annual rate of inflation has

varied widely from year to year. The single most important factor contributing to the rapid pace of price increases was the creation of money by the Central Bank to cover expanding public sector deficits. The pace of inflation, which has been above the 20 year average since 1972, climbed even further in 1974, reaching an annual rate of 107% compared with 78% in the previous year.

Structural structure of the economy Composition of the GDP by Productive Sector (percent of total GDP)

	1960	1965	1970	1974
Agriculture, livestock and fishing	14.3	16.0	16.4	15.5
Manufacturing (1)	23.1	22.9	23.0	23.5
Construction	6.1	3.9	4.3	4.1
Commerce	15.2	14.7	14.8	14.3
Storage, transport	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.3
Communications	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Utilities	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.3
Housing	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.1
Other services (2)	25.1	25.7	25.5	25.7
Estimated figures				

(1) Includes mining and quarrying.

(2) Includes banking, insurance and other financial services. Central Government services.

Continued on page III

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Agriculture and Livestock Production

Livestock production is the most important industry in the Uruguayan economy. It employs 70% of the agricultural land and constitutes two thirds of the value of agricultural output and nine tenths of value of agricultural exports. Together, crop and livestock production provide employment for 18% of the labour force and contribute 15% of the nation's total economic product. The processing of agricultural and animal products accounts for about half of the country's industrial output.

Agricultural Production by Crop

(Volume of production, 1961: 100)

	1970	1974*
Cereals, grains	112.8	97.8
Oilseeds	110.5	56.8
Legumes	196.5	246.9
Stables	147.1	149.1
Others	106.9	106.9
Wool	90.7	104.3
Grapes	120.3	118.1
Others	282.0	475.2
Total	128.5	131.6

Livestock Production

(Volume of production, 1961: 100)

	1970	1974*
Beef	112.2	112.9
Wool	93.8	62.1
Others	98.7	92.0
Total	105.4	97.2

Preliminary

Extensive production methods predominated in livestock production, though per capita output is high by world standards. For many years, depressed international prices, exchange rate policies which tended to keep the peso overvalued and a tendency for the central government to rely on export taxes to relieve budget deficits discouraged investment in agricultural and stock production. High international prices for beef, wool and other agricultural commodities in 1973 brought renewed investment interest. Improvements in the exchange-rate

Beef Production and Export

Year	Size of herd 000's of head	Production 000's of metric tons	Export	Consumption
1967	8,570	252.4	65.6	186.8
1968	8,622	338.6	112.0	226.6
1969	8,601	339.5	124.2	215.3
1970	8,564	379.5	147.6	231.9
1971	8,727	265.4	87.2	178.2
1972	9,309	274.6	115.0	159.6
1973	9,860	273.3	111.5	161.8
1974	10,790	330.0*	117.0*	213.0*
1975	11,524*	430.0**	230.0***	200.0**

Preliminary
Projection
Export capacity

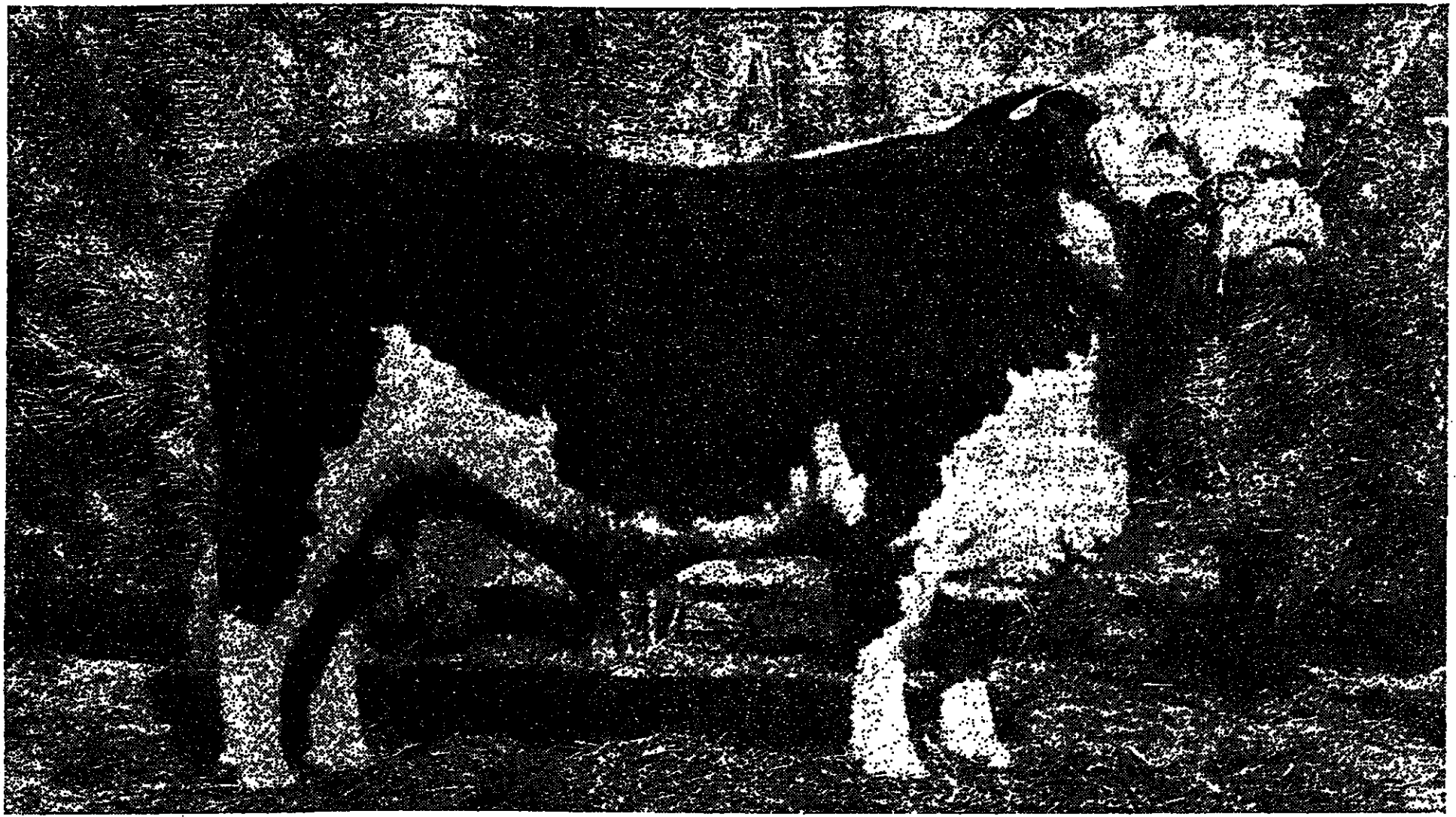
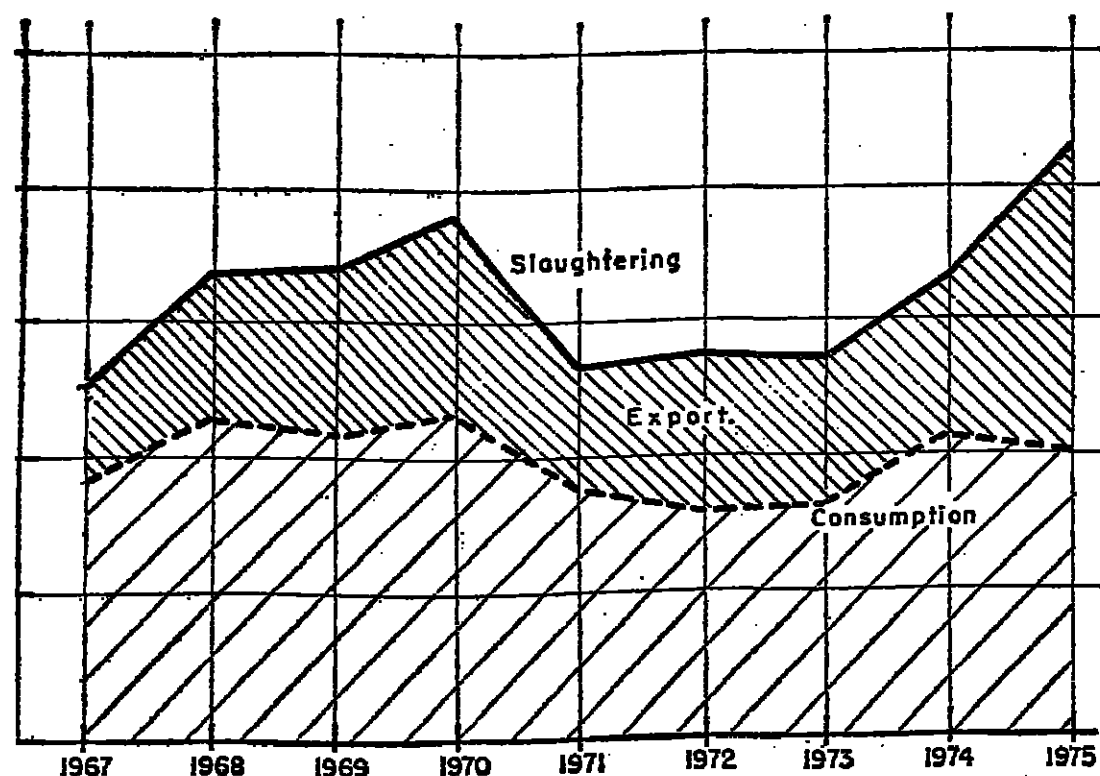
Cattle were first introduced to Uruguay in 1603 and, in 1910, when Montevideo was founded, the herd totalled 25 million head. Increased slaughtering and inadequate investment in the past have depleted the herd by two-thirds. Beef and veal constitute 40% of the value of livestock production. Ninety per cent of the herd is used for milk production. Cattle has accounted for approximately 30% of the value of livestock production. Uruguay has 20 million head of sheep, mostly of the merino breed. Significant food crops produced in Uruguay are wheat, corn and several food crops. Basically rice is produced in small quantities and mostly in good years, the country has met its wheat requirements internally and has even exported some.

The industrial sector, including manufacturing, mining, construction and power generation, contributes 32% of the gross national product and employs 26% of the labour force. Light industry predominates.

Manufacturing is well diversified in Uruguay considering its market size. Some 80% of consumer goods is produced domestically.

Consumer non-durables dominate manufacturing output. Food, beverages and tobacco industries comprise 33% of total value added and employ 21% of the labour force. The textiles industry accounts for 17% of value added in industry and includes processing of natural fibres, i.e. cotton and wool, as well as rayon and polyester blends.

BEEF PRODUCTION AND EXPORT



Great Champion of the Hereford breed—Prado 1974, an excellent proof of the achievements attained by Uruguay as far as stockraising is concerned, justifying the well deserved fame of the Uruguayan beef in the international markets. The present stock amounts to approximately 11 million heads. The Champion was 22 months old and his weight 857 kgs.

Other important industries are metal manufactures, chemicals, petroleum and coal derivatives and miscellaneous manufacturers producing such products as clothing, footwear, wood products and furniture, paper and paperpulp, printing and publishing, leather products, fur products, rubber products, non-metallic minerals and basic metals.

Mining currently contributes less than 1% to total economic output. Development of significant iron ore deposits in Zapucay and Valentines could considerably boost output in this sector. The government is seeking to interest foreign capital in the project.

Uruguay's existing power generation capacity is large relative to other South American countries. In 1974, installed electrical capacity amounted to 475 megawatts and provided more than 700 kilowatt hours per capita annually compared with the regional average rate of production of 440 kilowatt hours per capita. Moreover, Uruguay is building additional hydroelectric capacity. One hydroelectric station is being built jointly with Argentina at Salto Grande and the project's output will add 300 megawatts to its current power generation capacity. The first stage of the project will be in operation in 1979. A second major hydroelectric project at Palmir is receiving priority consideration and foreign financing has now been secured. A third project at Laguna Merin also has been under consideration.

Currently, however, hydroelectric power fills only 16% of total energy consumption needs. Oil accounts for 75% of total energy consumption and coal provides the remaining 9%.

Currently Uruguay relies entirely on imported oil to fill its refinery capacity and meet domestic oil needs. Oil imports have fluctuated between 12-13 million barrels annually in recent years. Around 40% of electrical energy is generated by thermal units, consuming 17% of total imports, transportation and residential uses account for 37% and 23% respectively of all oil consumption.

The government's policy to

reduce Uruguay's reliance on oil imports in 1974 included a number of measures to reduce consumption and efforts to increase domestic energy supplies. To curb oil consumption, the authorities raised the domestic price of oil and imposed direct controls on gasoline consumption and non-industrial use of electrical energy. Efforts to increase domestic energy supplies have included increased emphasis on the hydroelectric power projects already mentioned and the tendering of bids for offshore exploration for oil.

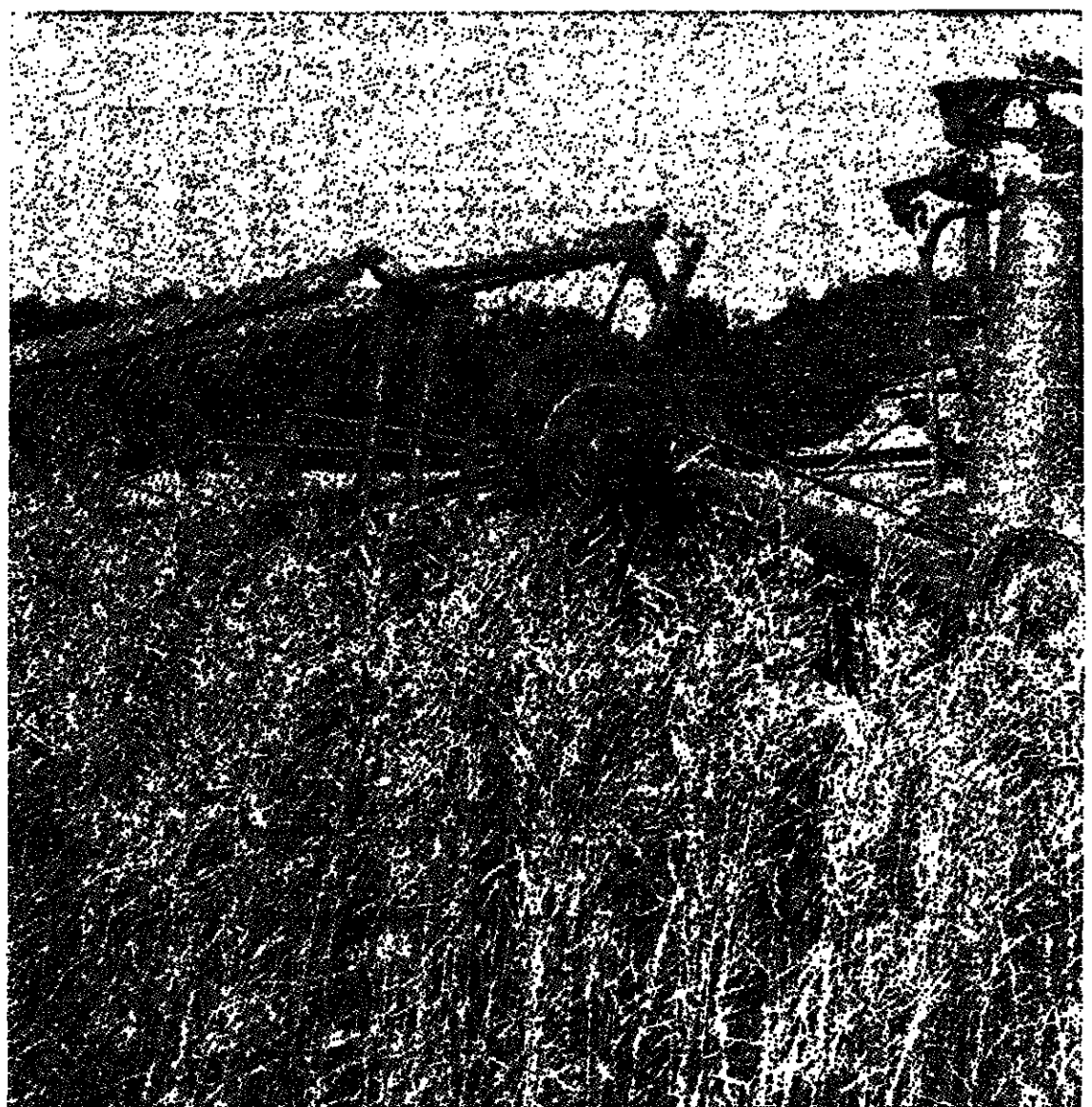
Energy sources and government role

Since 1903, the government has participated directly in industry and state run or regulated monopolies have had an important role in the economy. Among the most important state enterprises today are the National Administration for Fuels, Alcohol and Cement (ANCAP); the State Electric Power and Telephone Administration (UTE); the Administration of State Railroads (AFE); the Uruguayan National Airlines (PLUNA) and the National Packinghouse.

In addition to direct participation in industry, the government has promulgated an Industrial Development Law to promote private investment in industrial development. Industries whose development is considered in the national interest are eligible for special tax incentives. The tariff structure has favoured imports of capital goods and essential raw materials. However, Uruguay's programme for the next 12 months includes several measures to reduce the tightness of the exchange controls and import regulations. The authorities believe that the previously existing complex exchange system and virtual quota system for imports, while ostensibly protecting domestic industry, tended to discourage economic growth.

Public investment in industrial infrastructure has been low due to the low level of public sector savings in recent years. Several large investments are now in progress or under consideration in the public sector, including the two hydroelectric schemes mentioned previously.

Harvest time in Uruguay



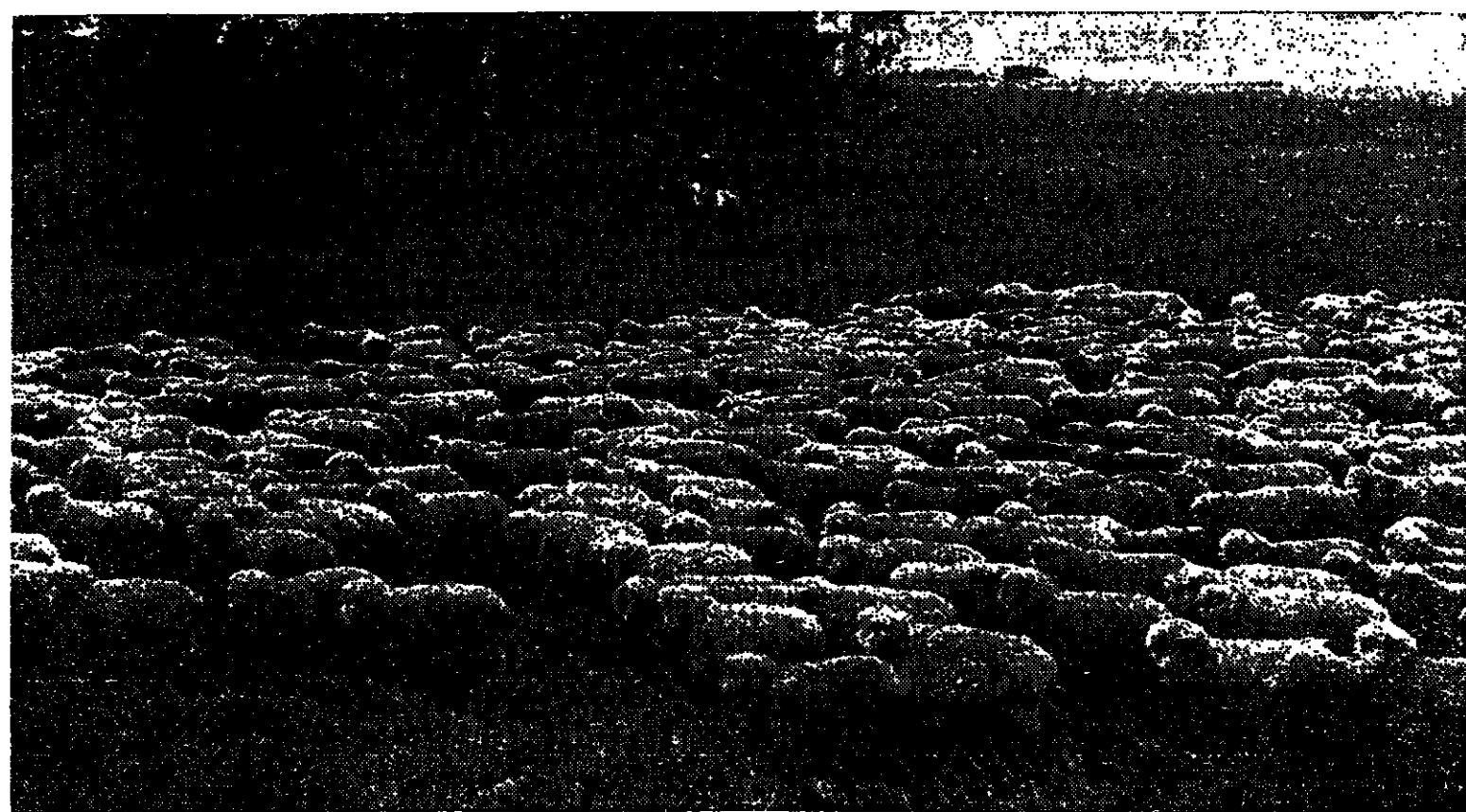
Uruguay's various crops satisfy domestic requirements and in good years allow some exporting of their crops.

Real Growth Rates by Productive Sector

(% change year/year)

	1960-65	1965-70	1970-74*	1970	1971	1972	1973*	1974*
I. Agriculture & livestock	3.1	2.8	-1.8	8.7	-1.2	-10.2	4.1	0.8
II. Manufacturing	0.6	2.4	0.1	4.1	-1.8	-0.4	-0.8	3.6
III. Construction	-7.8	4.3	-1.9	9.4	6.0	1.4	-19.1	6.4
IV. Commerce	0.2	2.4	-1.2	5.2	-4.4	-5.5	2.1	3.2
V. Storage & transport	0.2	-0.2	1.2	2.8	2.7	-5.7	3.5	4.4
VI. Communications	4.7	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.9	0.5	3.1	1.0
VII. Utilities	4.5	5.0	0.1	7.7	5.3	-1.9	1.2	-4.1
VIII. Housing	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.2
IX. Other services	1.4	2.0	-0.2	2.8	-1.6	-2.2	3.3	-0.2
Total GDP at factor cost	0.8	2.3	-0.4	4.7	-1.0	-3.3	0.9	1.8

* Preliminary



Sheep herd: basic richness of the country, its development as regards both quantity and quality is the result of the exceptional natural pastures and the constant efforts of the Uruguayan breeders. The present stock amounts to approximately 15,500,000 heads.

Foreign trade and balance of payments position

Sudden shifts in the international terms of trade have dominated Uruguay's foreign trade and balance-of-payments position in the past two years. An increase in world prices for beef and wool, Uruguay's major exports, in 1973 markedly improved the overall balance of payments. But sharply higher petroleum prices early in 1974 and the subsequent downturn in beef and wool prices in late 1974 and early 1975 reversed the terms of trade advantage.

This adverse price swing tends to disguise the positive effects that had begun to be in evidence as the result of exchange rate and tax reforms introduced in 1972. The introduction of a mini-devaluation system brought the peso down to a rate which was more favourable to exporters and brought a significant increase in the volume of beef sales. As a result of recent investment incentives, investment in the cattle industry has increased, resulting in an increase in the size of the herd for the first time in many years. Even more impressive gains have been made more recently in the agricultural products group as a result of the more realistic exchange rate policy. This product group which includes grains, oilseeds, fruit and vegetables, both fresh and processed, increased 56 per cent in value in 1974. Sales of "other products", mainly manufactures, doubled in the same period.

The overall balance of payments was in deficit in 1974. The monetary authorities holdings of gross foreign assets declined only \$3.7 million however, because Uruguay was able to borrow \$57 million under the International Monetary Fund's 1974 Oil Facility.

In the face of world markets which continue to be unfavourable for Uruguay's principal exports, beef and wool, the authorities propose to continue to support a more flexible exchange rate policy and to promote export industries through fiscal and credit incentives. They propose to curb demand for imports through fiscal restraint and restrictive credit policies, while reducing wasteful importing by eliminating restrictions which have tended to distort import patterns in the past.

Balance of Payments 1970-74 (millions of US dollars)					
	1970	1971*	1972*	1973*	1974(1)
Trade Balance ..	21.0	-6.4	35.4	79.0	-43.2
exports, fob ..	224.1	196.6	214.1(2)	327.6	383.1
imports, fob ..	-203.1	-203.0	-178.7	-248.6	-426.3
Services (net) ..	-75.4	-65.6	-55.5	-60.8	-95.5
non-financial ..	-50.6	-44.0	-31.9	-35.7	-54.2
financial ..	-24.8	-21.6	-23.6	-25.1	-41.3
Transfers (net) ..	9.3	8.3	11.3	18.9	25.8
Current Account Balance ..	-45.1	-63.7	-8.8	37.1	-112.9
Capital Balance ..	35.6	71.6	57.4	-0.3	98.9
Errors and Omissions ..	-26.0	-44.8	-59.0	-30.4	-65.8
Overall Balance	-35.5	-36.9	-10.4	6.4	-79.8

(1) Preliminary.

* Data subject to revision

(2) Includes \$27.9 million sale of non-monetary gold

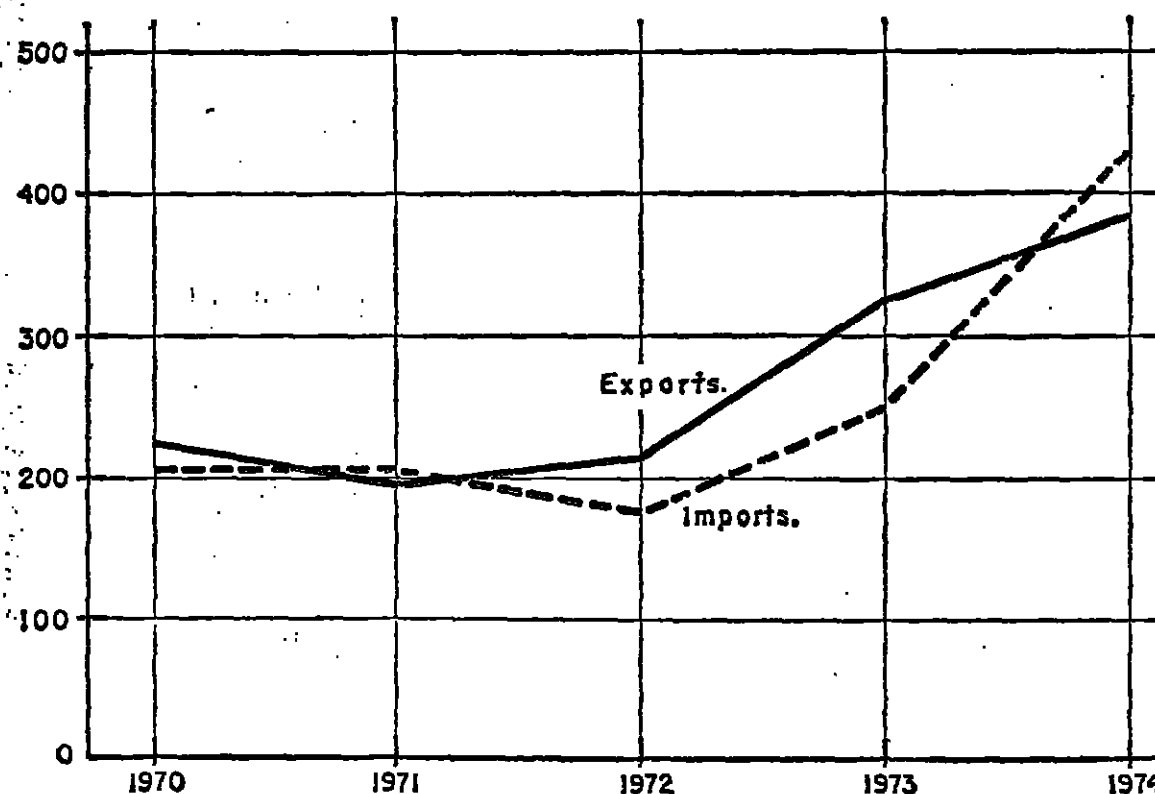
Imports by Products 1969-74 (millions of US dollars)					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Raw materials ..	77.8	89.3	84.1	90.7	135.8
Construction ..	5.8	7.0	6.4	4.7	7.9
Petroleum ..	24.9	33.7	39.9	43.1	54.7
Chemicals ..	7.5	8.8	9.4	9.8	11.4
Machinery ..	31.8	26.8	21.3	12.6	14.8
Vehicles ..	24.0	36.1	38.2	25.3	28.2
Food, beverage ..	11.4	10.7	11.5	12.9	16.7
Paper ..	2.0	4.0	2.4	2.0	2.8
Others ..	12.1	14.5	16.7	10.5	12.5
Total ..	197.3	230.9	229.9	211.6	284.4

Exports by Products 1969-74 (millions of US dollars)					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wool ..	73.8	79.3	70.3	60.1	109.1
Beef ..	62.1	87.8	69.6	102.9	127.4
Leather ..	23.9	24.4	21.5	22.9	25.8
Agricultural Products ..	26.4	21.1	25.5	12.4	31.8
Other ..	14.1	20.1	18.8	15.8	27.4
Total ..	200.3	232.7	205.7	214.1	321.5

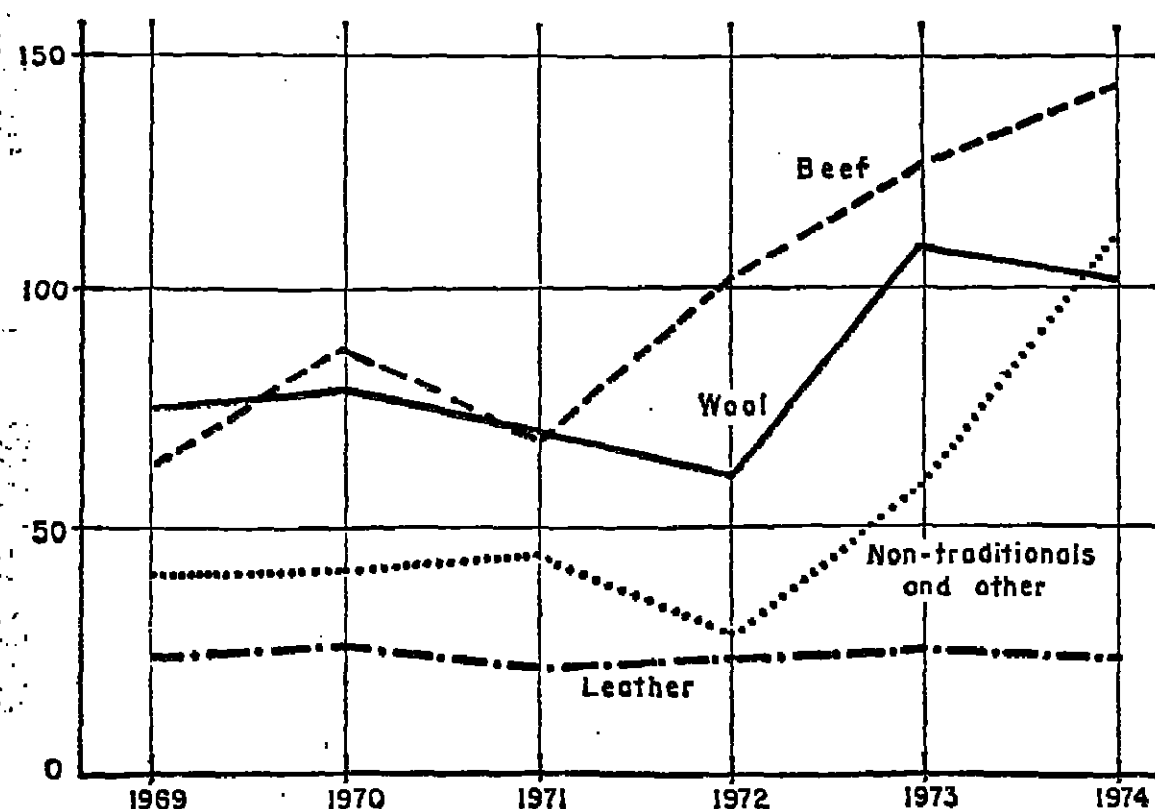
Origin of Imports 1970-74 (per cent of total)					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Western Hemisphere ..	47.4	48.2	54.0	54.3	43.4
CACM ..	—	—	—	—	0.1
LAFTA ..	31.4	33.1	36.0	42.9	34.1
US ..	12.9	10.3	15.5	8.6	7.5
Others ..	3.1	4.8	2.5	2.7	1.7
Europe ..	35.5	33.6	26.9	25.6	21.9
EEC ..	18.0	16.6	14.2	14.1	17.0
EFTA ..	11.7	12.0	9.8	8.8	2.9
E. Eur ..	3.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.0
Others ..	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.0
Other ..	17.1	18.6	19.1	20.1	34.4

Destination of Exports 1970-74 (per cent of total)					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Western Hemisphere ..	21.5	26.4	16.1	13.6	40.7
CACM ..	0.1	0.2	—	—	—
LAFTA ..	12.5	21.4	12.4	10.0	36.3
US ..	8.5	4.7	3.4	3.4	4.0
Others ..	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Europe ..	68.8	63.0	76.3	75.2	51.2
EEC ..	36.7	38.6	41.4	46.6	27.9
EFTA ..	10.3	9.6	12.8	4.0	3.0
E. Eur ..	12.2	4.8	7.5	11.8	10.5
Spain ..	3.1	3.0	11.1	11.6	6.0
Other ..	6.5	7.0	3.5	1.2	3.8
Other ..	9.7	10.6	7.6	11.2	8.4

EXPORTS - IMPORTS OF URUGUAY
(millions of U.S. dollars)



EXPORTS BY PRODUCTS 1969-74
(millions of U.S. dollars)



Foreign exchange policy and exchange controls

The unit of Uruguayan currency is the peso. Since March 2, 1972, there have been two foreign exchange markets. On August 15, 1975, the peso/dollar exchange rate on the commercial market was NP\$ 2.30 to the dollar, and on the financial market it was NP\$ 2.85 to the dollar.

The commercial market applies to purchases of imports and sale of exports. This rate is fixed periodically by the Banco Central del Uruguay and is subject to frequent "mini-devaluations". The pace and magnitude of the mini-devaluations of the commercial exchange rate are essentially linked to the rate at which the peso's internal purchasing power is eroded by inflation.

The financial market applies to all non-commercial transactions. On September 25, 1974, this became a free market. Rates are subject only to supply and demand conditions. All operations in this market are handled exclusively by banking institutions which must report their operations to the Banco Central daily for statistical purposes. The Banco Central may supervise the regulation of this market to avoid speculation.

Legislation concerning the control of foreign exchange transactions is currently under review and a number of revisions have already been applied. The relative scarcity of foreign exchange has encouraged the establishment of complex controls in the past. Most of these controls were designed to ensure that foreign exchange would be available for essential imports. However, the monetary authorities believe that the methods used in the past to control import payments resulted in misallocation of

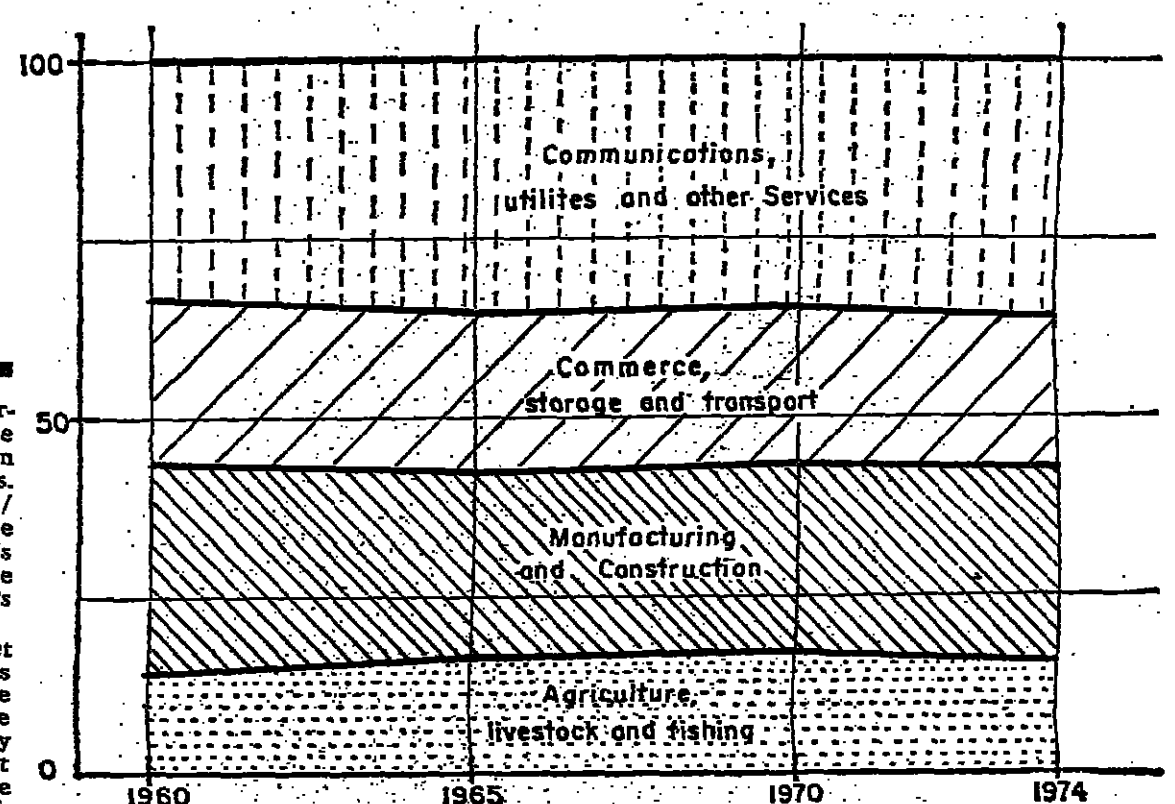
scarce foreign exchange. They have intention to dismantle many of the existing exchange controls and use realistic exchange rate and credit policies to manage import growth. They intended to rely more heavily on free market prices to allocate the scarce foreign exchange among import purchases.

Among the regulations eliminated on or before July 1, 1975, were:

- (1) The current quota system which permits a minimum import purchase without prior deposit;
- (2) The six-month deposit on import purchases above the quota limit which currently range from 315% to 1200% of the value of the above quota imports; and
- (3) The requirement that importers obtain a minimum of 180-day financing for all import purchases.

A uniform 35% prior deposit on import purchases was imposed to avoid an excessive increase in liquidity when the prior deposit regulation was lifted. All exports must be registered with the Central Bank by means of an export declaration.

COMPOSITION OF G.D.P. BY PRODUCTIVE SECTOR
(percent of total GDP)



Monetary system and banking

The Bank of the Republic performed, until the Central Bank of Uruguay was formed in 1967, all the functions of a central bank. It still performs many special functions and is by far the largest commercial bank in the country. It is not subject to the same reserve requirements as the rest of the commercial banks. The Bank of the Republic must keep a fixed reserve of 20% on all private deposits and need not back official agency deposits with reserves. It has received all import deposits made to obtain an exchange rate guarantee during the 180-day minimum period which has been required for foreign financing of most imports.

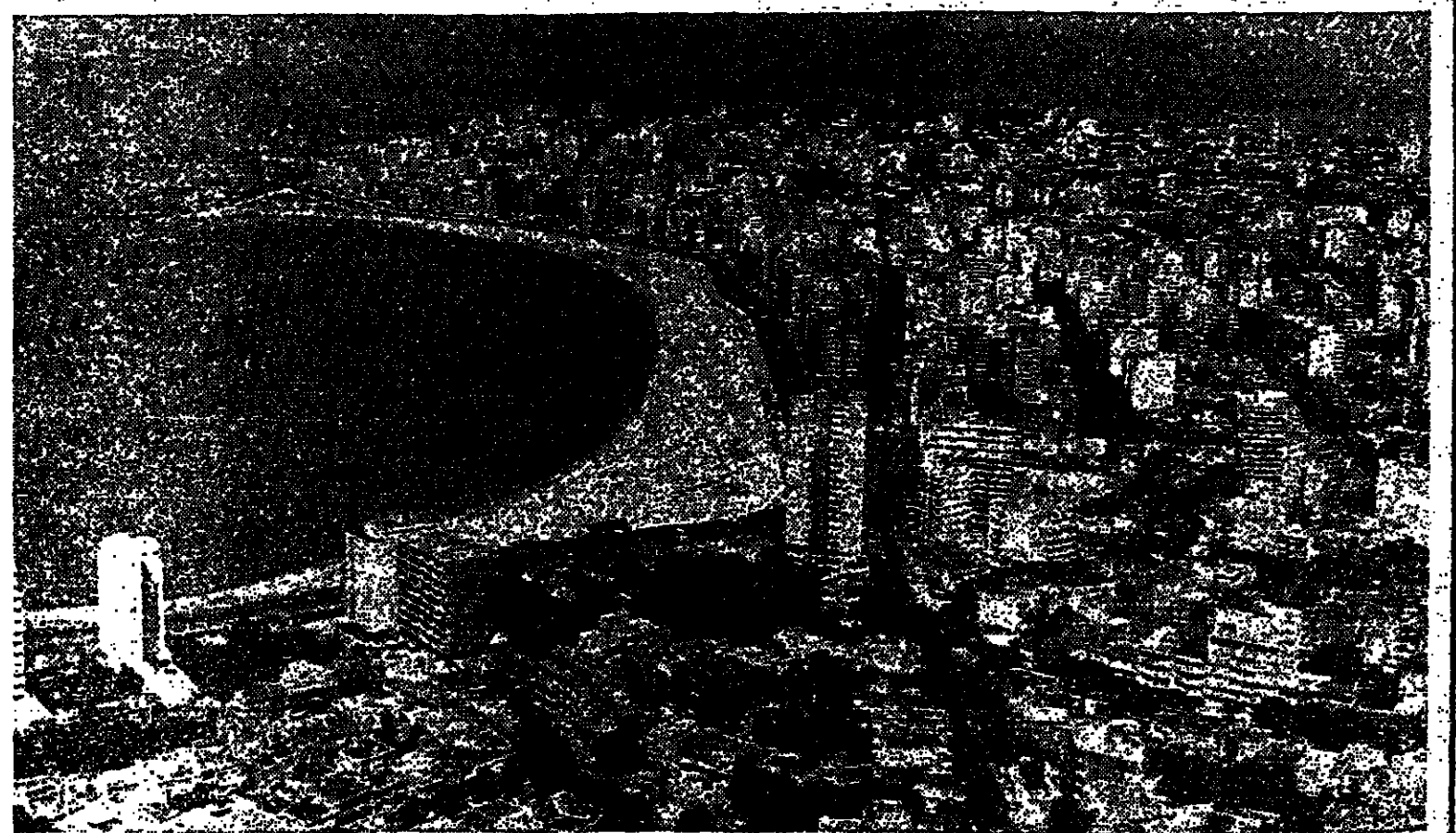
The Central Bank is the sole issuer of currency. It holds the reserves of the banking system, issues all monetary regulations, and is the bank of the Central Government.

Reserve requirements of the

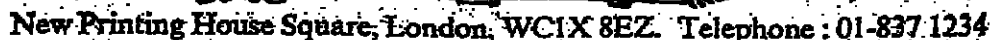
banking system are relatively high. On October 1, 1974, all reserve requirements were reduced in order to provide increased liquidity to the banking system and to assist banks whose financial position might be strained by a concomitant increase in permissible interest rates paid on deposits. Currently, legal reserve requirements are 30% on demand deposits, 10% on time deposits and 20% on foreign currency deposits.

On February 15, 1975, the monetary authorities established marginal reserve requirements of 40% on deposits in excess of the December 1974 average.

The material of this supplement has been compiled and systematized by the Banco Central del Uruguay.



Pocitos: famous seaside resort of Montevideo. A proof of the many attractions offered by the capital of the Republic.



ponent aid is a sort of those which arouses idealism in young and cynicism in the old. To young people, the enormous task of alleviating so much hunger and suffering is a great challenge. To the old, to produce a defeatist attitude outside contributions is likely to make any such impact, and may well be offset by inept if not corrupt attempts in the third world. The lack of focus in the development aid policy of successive governments has been stated to foster cynicism rather than idealism. It is symptomatic of this that the White Paper should have been the first to emerge from the Ministry for Overseas Development for eight years. Entitled: *The changing basis in British aid policies: Help for the Poorest*, it more candidly be labelled: *British aid policy: a strategy for the future*. Hitherto bilateral aid has represented the sum of requests from developing countries to which the governments of the day has acceded, with emphasis on infrastructure projects, like ports, roads, power stations, and so on, with no clear aims and no end in mind.

The White Paper's intention is this pragmatic patchwork to be gradually replaced by concentration on the poorest countries, especially those most seriously affected by the rise in oil prices; and by an emphasis on the poorest groups within those countries, principally through programmes for rural development. A majority of the poorest people in the world continue to live in rural areas, and the White Paper sees increased agricultural production as the best hope of alleviating their lot.

In the field of aid, where donors must eschew anything resembling interference in the internal affairs of recipient countries, there is often a gap between stated goals and actual performance. But if the government could show that its aid is increasingly being used to help the starving millions in the countryside of India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to feed themselves, it would do much to dispel the fears that too much money is being poured down too many urban drains.

For too long, western aid has concentrated on the sort of capital intensive projects associated with a western technology based on high labour costs. The White Paper acknowledges that large-scale schemes need to be replaced by small, labour intensive projects, likely to prevent the remorseless drift to the towns. There is a certain convergence here with the growing feeling that the western world too could benefit from more

her the state gets better from its tax relief to home-owners or from its subsidies to tenants is a perennial for inconclusive debate, as correspondence columns lately showed. The answer depends on the time-scale one takes, and the indirect consequences which one allows for. Generally agreed, however, both kinds of support fall ruinously and might be helpful to those who need most.

It is not easy to rearrange the mortgage system so as to help those who are not well off and seeking to buy a house for the first time. The device of offering them favourable initial mortgage terms creates the need (except in times of unrelentingly rapid inflation) that the correspondingly higher repayments later on will prove too onerous. Limits on the size of mortgage for which tax relief is like the present ceiling of £5,000, restricting the housing loan and may be made none the less by inflation. Any attempt to take full account of indirect effects on the market would be gradual, because of long-term commitments of

crucial importance to the individual are involved.

The Housing Centre Trust proposes that mortgage tax relief should be available only on a "single annuity principle". Because the relief is related to the element of interest in the repayments, it declines over the years as more and more of the capital debt is paid off. But if an owner moves house, he receives full relief again, usually bringing him some money on the sale of the first house as well. The increased tax relief is a direct encouragement not to home ownership but to frequent removals. The trust suggests that tax relief on a second or subsequent mortgage should be allowed only on the interest that would have been due if a 25-year mortgage for the new amount had been taken out at the date of the original mortgage. Owners who did not move would not be affected, but those who did would usually get higher relief, but not as much as they would today.

The document does not indicate what funds this change might make available for other uses. Its effect on the market would need study, supposing the difference was great enough to

three ex Presidents? on traffic and another ex President reading libel for us on Tuesday evenings *The Times* admit to an interest in the Oxford Union Society. Apart from our interest it is clear that the Oxford Union is one of those ancient institutions which has gone into decay. The Union, which was the highlight of a referendum campaign alone show that. If one at contemporary political ex officers of the Oxford include most of the best speakers in the Cabinet, Shadow Cabinet and the leadership. The roll call Hilsam, Heath, Thorpe, S. Foot, Benn, Crosland, St-Nevas shows at any rate all the Oxford Union has its job of training people speak in public. The Cambridge Union also deserves a mention in the credit for Mr St Nevas who is probably the weaker on the Conservative Front Bench in the House of Commons.

The question that will be asked is whether this institution deserves public support. It has many things against it. We live in a gloomy age and the Oxford Union has never been a gloomy institution. We live in an age when personal eloquence is supposed to be the chief purpose of the Oxford Union is to train people in personal eloquence. The Oxford Union puts young men on show and still seems more under the influence of Lord Birkenhead than of Gladstone. It is political, and politics is not in fashion. When the Oxford Union comes to ask for funds there are more sound contemporary excuses than can usually be found for buttoning our pockets.

Yet the Oxford Union should be supported and generously—not chiefly for the sake of any future Prime Ministers who may be preparing their first paper speech this term, but for the sake

By Anthony Disney

Read with interest Mr Roy article (October 20) entitled "near to the fulfilment of the African dream of the railway". But there are certain confusions of place. Sir Harry Johnson Rhodes in August 1888, their scheme the former of the Rhodesia south- presumably including the . But the Mahdi had died and it is not clear from what Sir Harry was to start his herds if from Rhodesia, and he had to go northwards the Mahdi's successor, the in the Sudan.

then learn that "after his death his northern death line linked ... east to Lurio Bay. But this is west coast, in Angola, still — after Rhodes' (1902)—Kitchen "took a south of Khertum". But he was not to build the railway (Khartum to Wad) was not built till 1909.

richfully.

NY W. M. DISNEY, (an Political Service), Richard, k. Salisbury,

E. J. Cohn
of the familiar features in
tional press are advertise-
importers of foreign pro-
several types in which these
are compared in detail with
the advertiser's competi-
tions, of course, their
rivals.

From Mr Harold Macmillan, FRSE
Sir, As Chancellor of Oxford University and Chairman of the Oxford Library and Debating Union Trustees, I have the pleasure of writing you as a trustee, Lord Halsbach of St Marylebone, Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Mr Roy Jenkins MP, and Mr Robin Hyde MP, to make my contribution to the Trust whose purpose is to preserve the Oxford Union.

The Oxford Union is a unique institution which played a vital role in British political life for over 150 years. Its preservation is of special value at a time when this role is being questioned. The long, good-humoured debate in the Parliamentary manner needs more than ever to be upheld amongst young people in our universities. The Oxford Union Debating Society, which was founded earlier this year was seen by a vast audience as an impressive example of the Union's continuing value.

Unfortunately, in spite of the fact that the Union's membership has greatly increased it finds itself under a load of debt and the necessary repairs to the building, particularly the historic debating hall and libraries; it is also necessary to provide the admirable staff with a proper pension fund.

It is for these reasons that I, and the many patrons whose names will be found in the appeal brochure which we are issuing today, I would like to commend the safeguarding of this tradition both to the 60,000 life members of the Oxford Union and to all others interested in its preservation.

in the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa. I ask for a response which will enable the Oxford Union to survive and flourish as an essential part of the University's life.

HAROLD MACMILLAN,
Frewin Court,
Oxford.
October 28.

Iain Macleod
From Lady Macleod of Borve
Sir, On page 32 of the recently published *Cecil Hugh Diary 1970-1974* Mr King states that my late husband died of cancer.

both I and the doctors could possibly have allowed my husband to fight the 1970 election if he was gravely ill.

The falsification of this story and the fact that a public figure should print it without taking any steps to check the facts is completely irresponsible and painful to his family and the medical profession who took such good care of him.

I hope that Mr King will seek the hospitality of your column to make a full withdrawal and apology.

Yours faithfully,
MACLEOD OF BORVE,
House of Lords.
October 28.

From Lord Brockway

Sir, May I refer to two subjects discussed in your correspondence columns on Friday (October 24)?

The first was raised by Dr. J. A. Maffei and Dr. J. A. Maffei, two clinical psychologists in their letter on the restriction control units. I am appalled by the solitary confinement for 90 days imposed upon "trouble makers" in prison. I was confined in solitary confinement for 15 days in 1918 and 1919 and I have no doubt it would have made me insane except that De Valera and his fellow detainees smuggled newspapers to me.

This I link up with the second subject, conscientious objectors discussed by Kenneth Mellanby. It is impossible for any libertarian to accept the limitation of the Conscience Clause in the Government's Industrial Relations Act to religious conscientious objectors in the First World War and gained acceptance of the view that conscientious could be motivated by other convictions than religion. We have reverted now in the restriction

widening the scope of conscience.
 My conscience has been troubled
 ever since!
 sincerely,
 PENNER BROCKWAY,
 House of Lords.
 October 24.

From Mr A. J. Craig Harvey
 Sir, I read the letter of October 24
 from Dr Lader and others regarding
 the control unit in one of HM
 prisons.
 Have Dr Lader and his associates
 ever been responsible personally
 or dealing with a persistent and
 incontinent trouble-maker?
 am, Sir, yours faithfully,
 A. J. CRAIG HARVEY,
 Ainston House,
 near Winchester.
 October 28.

From Mrs Coralie D. Bell
Sir, My live grandson of 9 months
who had a squint, had his eyes
manipulated, possibly rotated, a
few weeks ago, and the result is
magical, and caused him little pain.
Now he has no squint and will
soon be perfectly normal.

kittens, would do so if they had
 babies who had benefited so
 wonderfully from the brilliance of
 surgeons who have learnt so much
 from similar experiments? Would
 they have these experiments carried
 out on the eyes of their children
 and grandchildren?
 Personally, I am deeply grateful
 to Dr. Blakemore and the kittens.
 Yours faithfully,
ORALIE D. BELL,
 Bradford House,
 Bradford,
 West Yorkshire.

From Mr David Green
Sir, Until now, with their eyes firmly on the 46 million or so in the urban trunk of England, West-
minsters have been unable to be-
lievable to ignore pressure for devolution
from the periphery of the United
Kingdom. While there has
always been a kind of political
case for devolution—if only to
secure the same efficiency in our
democratic machinery as Germany
does in its—there has been no
economic as well as political
power has rested with the industrial
urban majority, and with the hope-
lessly confused and uncoordinated
decision making processes of West-
minster and Whitehall.

Wales, Scotland and the West
Country producers of a standard
commodity, cheap commodities on the
world market made subsidy from
the funds of the Treasury in England
an inevitable price of political stability.
Such subsidy however has never
been sufficient to raise their living
standards to the levels enjoyed in
England.

In the past five years there has
pander to its narrow ephemeral in-
terests as if there were no tomorrow.
It is not a political, economically as
well as a political, to alter the regions
of the United Kingdom should have
their own democratic institutions
in particular their own individual
circumstances.

If this right, against all historical
precedent, is not generously con-
sidered by Westminister and White-
hall, then it will be taken. For
there is little but cynicism left for
our lauded political system when it
is found to result in the perpetua-
tion of an electoral system that
is manifestly undemocratic; an
economic imbalance that is at var-
iance with the needs of a modern
industrial political power in so few
hands that they cannot properly
use it, and in consequence entrust
the interpretation of their will, and
the welfare of millions, to insulated
bureaucrats.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
100, Victoria Road, Woking,
Surrey.
Carol Morris,
Near Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire.

the simultaneous internal response of the national governments to the attempt to sustain by political and economic manipulation, that which can no longer be sustained by the subtle play of market forces.

Regardless of medium and long-term damage to indigenous food production, the Tindemans report, in perpetuity, in the interest of the industrial consumer, have been denied the benefits of EEC agricultural policy, although those of industrial policies have been immediately available. The main benefit of new technology is being expropriated through multinational taxation for the main benefit of the industrial rather than the producing regions. EEC regional grants are to be taken into the

of the executive and legislative functions of government must not be concerned only with the development of power to which the Prime Minister has announced that the White Paper on devolution will be introduced within the next few weeks. This will be followed soon after by the publication of the Tindemans report on the present state of agriculture. Development of the European Community. Tindemans will certainly examine the role of the European Parliament and will most probably include recommendations on the strengthening of the processes of democratic control and on the case of a referendum in the Parliament and the speedy introduction of direct elections.

the cities of England without any continuing return to the communities that have lost agricultural and other production from inundated areas.

As final testimony to the perceptiveness of central government, the periphery has had thrust upon it the same criterion for local government reorganization—units of 250,000 population—as may have made some sense in urban England. It is a rather large unit, however, to traverse than does the distance from Manchester to London.

These things could not have happened had there been effective devolution of political power. Even in urban England, the rate is long after, after the political and economic reactions that they are producing any more than it can afford the absolute right to deploy the resources of the whole Kingdom in dealing with governments that

proposals concerning the future pattern of government within the United Kingdom at the same time have been called upon to discuss a major reappraisal of the structure of the European Community. The outcome is certain to be a significant devolution to lower levels of government and the assignment of transferable social powers to a European level. May we hope that the discussions will be thorough and interrelated and that the final decisions are coherent and put in acceptable form to the people.

Singly the reports have major constitutional significance, and together they are an unprecedented blueprint for the future of democracy in this country.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE BISHOP,
Senior Common Room,
Commonwealth Hall,
Cartwright Gardens, WC1.

...Prof. Professor Jerome Bruner.
 Mr Peter Scott (October 21)
 writes that "the American impoverishment of British universities might be remedied by a 'pecking order' based on 'excellence' and scarce resources would be allocated to national grants according to salaries and grants according to salaries. Editors of the Times respond to 'Harvard, Berkeley, MIT, Stanford ...' in the United States. 'The American pecking order,' he states, 'is decided by the collective judgment of those in higher education not by civil servants.'
 I am now entering my fourth year of teaching at Oxford after more than 20 at Harvard. From that vantage point, Mr Scott's argument is not only correct but also a furthering of the spirit that animates the American "pecking order" is based not upon academic consensus but upon market forces. It is a "war system" in which, in order for an institution's salary is determined by the offers a lecturer gets elsewhere. Salaries are adjusted by bargaining power, and what in turn may vary widely by virtue of the sub-speciality in which the scholar is working. The physics is all the rage in terms of the competition for staff, physicists will get more, classicists less.
 Harvard is a striking exception to this rule though always in peril.
 Mr Scott writes that in these times of retrenchment in Britain,

American system, market forces are the only "pecking order" fields are enriched to the detriment of the less glamorous if more solid enterprises. Are "Black Studies" and "The Women's Movement" that much more important than classics to have warranted the cossetting of the former and the neglect of the latter in America? And does Mr Scott really believe that "Washington bureaucrats" and the power of the public purse were not crucial in the decision to support one but not the other?
 Academic standards vary far less from prestigious university to ordinary provincial, here in Britain than in America. And that is thanks to the admirable stabilizer of the UGC. There is already a *de facto* research discrimination in favour of the great centers: those who have will indeed be given. Fortunately it is not reflected in salaries or grants to students in any significant way.
 Personally I find it altogether more congenial to be in a university system free of salary bickering and bargaining. That spirit is essential to British university morale. What Britain does not need more of and universities need less of is "pecking orders".
 Yours, etc.
 JEROME BRUNER.
 Watts Professor of Psychology,
 University of Oxford,
 Department of Experimental
 Psychology,
 South Parks Road, Oxford.

air. According to Mr C. J. Walker the central point at issue about Zionism is that it is not a universalisable political philosophy. On October 25, 1952, the House of Commons condemned it recently at the United Nations claim to believe in the right of nations to self-determination. Can this be called a universalisable philosophy? If, as it apparently is, the case, the Jews have to be excluded?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MANDEL.
3 Myrtle Close,
Long Hanborough, Oxford.

and cynicism which has given rise to the so called Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the United Nations equating Zionism with racism can only damage the concept of the United Nations and all it was meant to stand for.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY L. SHIPTON.
The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland,
Rex House,
4/12 Renset Street, SW1.
October 27.

does not need to be defended. Iris Murdoch—and condemn the "racist" castigations of Third World majorities by anyone, but his letter of October 27, certainly seems extremely odd, particularly as the author skillfully sidesteps the major issues, but then perhaps he is guilty of the "Bulgarian" rather than the "Levian." It would be futile to appear in detail Mr Levin's article entitled "Indecent spectacle of racism confronting tyranny at the United Nations." The article gives chapter and verse in detail which Mr Mayhew does not even attempt to respond to (possibly because the article is so good). Perhaps one could quote *The New York Times* Editorial headed "Cynical diplomacy" in which it is suggested that one "should listen well to the rhetorical arguments of Arab leaders and the emotional rambles of the Jews where sensitivities to true racism are only insulted by the false comparison with the political ideology of Zionism."

But the real issue is not merely defence of Zionism. The real

vision of a refuted economy and even a healthy degree of trade. But when the next round of the Arab Israeli conflict begins, what will the implications of all this be?

Is there any doubt which way the present movement would turn? Presumably the silent majority of our economically self-interested electorate would lend racist approval to the pro-Arab stance of dumb neutrality.

We have yet to see how mighty in its effects is the "oil weapon". Yours faithfully,
R. G. COLLINS,
38 Crown Street,
Harrow-on-the-Hill,
Middlesex.

[illegible]

It is a misapprehension to say that Lord Chorley does, that the decision in *Morgan* changed the law. Before that time no appeal was possible in this country. Whether the man's mistaken belief in consent had to be reasonable, I do doubt; some judges directed juries that it had to be. But I doubt that the practice was common; other judges would have been content to appeal before now.

The judges and practitioners with whom I have spoken say that the regular practice was to ask the jury three questions: Did the man have sexual intercourse with the woman? Did he know that she was not consenting? If she did not, did he know it? This is the direction approved

(1) The House of Lords emphasised that the man is guilty not only if he knows that the woman is not consenting but also if he realises the possibility that she is not and takes no steps to ascertain the truth, as he could easily do; that point had not been established before.

(3) The law is that if the woman knows that the woman is acting under intimidation, he automatically knows that she does not consent.

(4) Where, as was alleged in *Morgan's* case, a third party (such as a doctor) is involved, the law is that if the woman knows that the third party is acting under intimidation, he automatically knows that she does not consent.

considering when in fact she was
uninspired, the third party ca
according to a later decision of t
Court of Appeal, be convicted
necessary to rape even though t
acquitted, so the situation
will not go without legal redress
the real culprit will be punished
while the man whom the jury ha
found to be morally innocent w
to free. Do the critics of Morg
really want innocent men to
punished?

Yours faithfully,
GLANVILLE WILLIAMS,
Merion Gate,
Gazeley Road,
Cambridge.
October 27.

From Mr Yorick Blumenfeld, a
 air. It seems rather extraordinary
 that when the Chancellor of the
 Exchequer is urging British industry
 to become orientated towards high
 technology, that the Government
 should attempt and rapid turnover, for
 the nationalized industries should be
 following the opposite course.
 The British Rail, for example, keeps a
 very high level of prices, even though
 it is losing passengers in the process.
 The idea is to make less loss
 on reduced services at
 higher prices. Is not it time it
 the nationalized industries took heed
 of the Chancellor's advice?
 Sincerely yours,
 YORICK BLUMENFELD,
 Cedar House,
 Winchester,
 Cambridge.

Mr. Porges (October 23), for
the pensioners from two govern-
ment departments. The first says that
he cannot make payments direct to
them; the second finds no difficulty
in doing so, and the regular arrival
of that second pension is notified
to me by my bank by means of the
equivalent of a dividend counterfoil
if the system works admirably.

Yours faithfully,
M. B. L. LOW,
Corrigan Corner,
Huntingdale Road,
Hutchinson.
October 23.

from the **LIVER SMEDLEY** food
company, **Oliver Smedley**
himself. Last year, I went to Salt Lake
City to find out what the greatest
need of all the survivors, namely the
homeless, were doing about their
stomach food. I found that they had
been using methods of keeping con-
taminated diets in dehydrated form
in tin cans, with a shelf life of
one year or more.

These food products are not
available in London, and in
the rate at which food prices
are now rising might be considered
one of the best of all long-term
anti-inflation hedges.

For more carefully
LIVER SMEDLEY, Chairman,
the Anti Starvation Food Campaign,
Deville House,
Pendens Ambo,
Waffron Waldeen,
Essex.



COURT CIRCULAR

RUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 29: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh this evening visited the "World of Franklin and Jefferson" Exhibition at the British Museum.

Having been received upon arrival by the Mayor of Camden (Councillor Bernard Taylor) and the Chairman of the Trustees of the British Museum (the Lord Trevelyan), Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were conducted through the exhibition by His Excellency the United States Ambassador and Mrs Richardson. The Countess of Airrie, Mr William Heseltine and Captain Robert Casanova were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Honorary Colonel of the former Leicestershire and Rutland Yeomanry (Prince Albert's Own), today visited the Leicestershire and Rutland Yeomanry Squadron of the 7th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment at Stamford.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, Major Henry Hugh-Smith was in attendance. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips this evening attended the Finals of the World Cup for Gymnastics at the Empress Pool, Wembley. Major Benjamin Herman, R.M., and Miss Rowena Brassey were in attendance.

By command of the Queen, the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Northampton Airport, London, this afternoon on the departure of the Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago and Lady Clarke and bade farewell to their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 29: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon received guests at the Founder's Day Festival of the Church of England Children's Society at the Royal Albert Hall. Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
October 29: The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards, this morning visited the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, at Bloomsbury Court, High Holborn. Captain Peter Le Marchand was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to be an honorary member of the Rotary Club of London.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother yesterday visited the Fleur Cowles exhibition of paintings at the Partridge Fine Arts Gallery, 144 New Bond Street, London, W1.

The Duchess of Kent will visit the social services home for old people at Fulham Palace, London, W8, and later open Pashmore House for the York Civic Trust, of which she is patron.

Birthdays today

General Sir Ronald Adam, 90; Sir John Field, 62; Sir Henry Huxford, 67; Sir Kenneth Hutchinson, 72; Sir Ian Maclean, 60.

Welbeck College entrants

The Ministry of Defence announces the following successful applicants for entry to Welbeck College in January:

Mr. C. Alder, Dorchester; Mr. P. R. Armstrong, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The night sky in November

By Our Astronomical Correspondent

Mercury is too near the Sun for observation this month and will be in superior conjunction on the 23rd.

Venus is prominent in the morning sky, reaching its greatest elongation of 47° on the 7th, at distance of 103 million km (64 million miles). It may be seen through a telescope during the month and on the 25th will pass Spica and be passed by the Moon.

Mars is stationary on the 6th and then begins its retrograde motion, but its movement among the stars this month will be small. Moon near it on the 21st.

Jupiter is now an evening star but is prominently visible for most of the night. Moon near it on the 15th.

Saturn is still classified as a morning star but rises soon after 21h at the beginning of the month. It will be stationary on the 15th and the Moon will be near it on the night 22-23rd.

Uranus and Neptune are morning and evening objects respectively, but both are too near the Sun for observation.

The Moon: new, 23d 13h; first quarter, 10d 19h; full, 18d 22h; last quarter, 26d 0h.

Eclipses: The partial eclipse of the Sun on the 3rd is not visible from Europe, but only from the far south of the Earth. The total eclipse of the Moon on the 13th is visible from Europe; the Moon enters the umbra at 20h25m, in mid-eclipse at 22h24m, and leaves the umbra at 24h05m.

Aigol: approximate times of evening minima are 8d23h, 11d20h, and just after midnight of 26-27th.

November is associated with the once-famous Leonid meteors, due 15th to 19th with a maximum on the 18th. A large number is not expected and there will be strong moonlight, so it is hardly worth staying out of bed on this occasion.

On the other hand, the Taurid meteors reach their maximum of perhaps a "five-minute service" on the 8th, when there will be no moon. The radiant, just south of the Pleiades, will be well above the horizon by 22h, which is a convenient time for observation.

Venus is about to reach its western elongation, and a thought about the geometry of the Sun-Venus-Earth system will show that at this time Venus as seen from the Earth should be exactly half illuminated. We can take it for granted that on the 7th it will not be, a discrepancy between

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. Cunningham and Miss C. Macfarlane. The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Cunningham, of Walsall, and Katy, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. K. Macfarlane, of Haslemere.

Dr J. R. Dwyer and Miss J. C. Horrell. The engagement is announced between John Robert, son of Dr and Mrs R. W. Dwyer, of 45 Rockingham Road, Marnham, Plymouth, and Judith Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Horrell, of The Grove, Longthorpe, Peterborough.

Dr A. I. O. McLean and Miss J. M. Collis. The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs R. I. O. McLean, of Bromley, and Miss J. M. Collis, of Bromley, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Horrell, of The Grove, Longthorpe, Peterborough.

Mr D. N. MacLean Watt and Miss P. J. S. Abrams. The engagement is announced between David Norman, son of Mrs G. MacLean Watt, of Langham Mansions, Earls Court Square, London, and the late daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. Abrams, of 25 Riverside Gardens, Ramsey, Hampshire.

Mr G. C. W. Morris and Miss P. M. Murray. The engagement is announced between the son of Mr and Mrs G. C. W. Morris, of 4 Aylway Place, Canonbury, London, and Miss P. M. Murray, of 25 Riverside Gardens, Ramsey, Hampshire.

Mr C. D. Stockwell and Miss P. J. Balfour. The engagement is announced between Christopher Derek, son of the Rev D. H. and Mrs C. D. Stockwell, of 25 Riverside Gardens, Ramsey, Hampshire, and Miss P. J. Balfour, of 25 Riverside Gardens, Ramsey, Hampshire.

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Mr Clive Dunn, of "Dad's Army", with the insignia of an OBE at Buckingham Palace yesterday. With him are his wife, Miss Priscilla Morgan, the actress, and his mother, Mrs Connie Dunn, aged 86.

Film presents 1975 image of Royal British Legion

By Robert Parker

The Royal British Legion is anxious to show that it is as much concerned with the troops in Northern Ireland today as with old soldiers exchanging stories of the First World War.

The film, *One day in November*, showed how the youth of today were involved in legion activities, including the carrying on of the tradition of service, Sir Charles said.

Most people, he added, regarded the legion in the same way as the Prince of Wales, given a cross preview yesterday. It will be screened on independent television on November 9, to coincide with the Poppy Day appeal.

The legion hopes it will help to raise money and bring in new, younger recruits. Sir Charles, president of the organization, said yesterday that it was deeply involved with the soldiers who were victims of the Northern Ireland troubles and their dependants.

"We are trying to get away from the flag-waving image which is the poppy," Sir Charles said. "We want to show that the Royal British Legion is as relevant today as it has ever been."

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£39,400 paid for hoard of silver

Mr Alan Holmes, aged 28, a Northamptonshire, has been paid £39,400 by the British Museum for 28 pieces of early Christian silver which he discovered on the site of a Roman town at Waterneigh near his home (our Arts Reporter writes).

When Mr Holmes found the silver in his garden shed, thinking it was a valuable hoard, he was told by the coroner's inquest that the hoard was treasure trove.

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Model ship fetches a record £14,394

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent
A sale to celebrate the 700th anniversary of Amsterdam was held at Sotheby's Mak van Waay on Tuesday, totalling £13,771. Everything had a connexion with the city.

A dockyard model of a Dutch East Indiaman, the *Mercurius*, dated 1747, made the top price at £6,000 guineas (£14,394, including 10 per cent buyers' commission), a record auction price for a ship model. It is complete with rigging, sails, cannon, and carved figures. It was bought by Mr C. Croca, of the Mercantile Bank in Caracas, Dutch Antilles.

A view of Amsterdam by C. H. Bretnier, the Dutch Impressionist, made 2,000 guineas (£4,723), and another view dated 1855 by Rotter Nooms made 2,000 guineas (£4,723).

Report October 29 1975

New trial ordered after judge's error of law

and Managements Ltd. v. Unknown and Others. Lord Justice Megaw, Lord Justice Scarman and Lord Justice Goff delivered October 28.

practice of the Court of Appeal is not to order a new trial case where a person has a discretionary rule from the court can authorize a new trial if circumstances are sufficiently unusual. The court has no power to order a new trial if there should be a new trial.

Lordships allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Portland Cement Ltd., of Park Road, in owners of a house at 10, West London County Council, who had been ordered to make an order for possession of the house. The plaintiffs had been ordered to make an order for possession of the house. The plaintiffs had been ordered to make an order for possession of the house.

Lord Justice Scarman said the house, which had been subject of heavy litigation since 1973, the plaintiffs had been ordered to make an order for possession of the house. The plaintiffs had been ordered to make an order for possession of the house. The plaintiffs had been ordered to make an order for possession of the house.

In August, 1974, the plaintiffs delivered their particulars of claim in the county court action. They claimed the first defendant, the so-called "squatters" (against whom they obtained an order for possession), Miss Devereux and Mr. Nolan. They claimed that Miss Devereux was never in occupation of the house at all; alternatively, that she was in occupation, she was a trespasser, and they relied on their document of title as giving them a right of occupation of the house.

By her defence Miss Devereux, after denying the plaintiffs' title, admitted and averred that she was in occupation of the premises as the lawful tenant of one Frederick, who at the time of the granting of the tenancy was their lawful owner.

Both the plaintiffs and Miss Devereux were represented by counsel at the trial. Mr. Tager opened the case for the plaintiffs by putting in the land certificate, and submitted that it was conclusive evidence that she was in occupation of the house. The judge accepted the submission as, indeed, he had to since it was a correct statement in point of law.

At a very early stage, however, he indicated to Mr. Tager in argument that he was strongly of opinion that proof of an absolute title of ownership was not by itself sufficient to establish a cause of action in trespass against someone in possession. The judge's note of the judgment was to the effect that he was not sure that he was right in saying that the plaintiffs' title was not by itself sufficient to establish a cause of action in trespass against someone in possession. The judge's note of the judgment was to the effect that he was not sure that he was right in saying that the plaintiffs' title was not by itself sufficient to establish a cause of action in trespass against someone in possession.

Counsel for the defence elected to call neither Miss Devereux nor any witness, although he had witnesses in court. At the conclusion of the evidence, therefore, the judge had in front of him the land certificate, which was evidence that ownership of the house was vested in the plaintiffs, giving them a right to immediate possession, no evidence to indicate that there was any contrary interest, and absolutely no evidence that Miss Devereux was in possession or occupation.

That being the state of the evidence, his Lordship was bound to say that he found the judge's judgment very surprising. He had apparently disbelieved the witnesses called for the plaintiffs,

Court of Appeal. It was, however, not a rule of law: it was a discretionary rule. From which, if factually established, the court could authorize a departure. In *Storey v Storey* (1961) 2 All ER 61, (5) it was suggested that a distinction might be drawn between a submission of no case to answer as a matter of law and a submission that the complaintant's case should be rejected on the merits.

His Lordship did not think that discretionary rule could be applied to the facts of this case. The court had to look to see whether the judge required that there should be a re-hearing. Very exceptional circumstances would have to be established before the court departed from its ordinary rule, but if those circumstances did arise the court should order a retrial notwithstanding the election below to call no evidence. If that was so in the present case the question was whether, notwithstanding the election, the facts were such that there should be a new trial.

By itself Miss Devereux's case would not suffice to enable the court to depart from its ordinary rule, but she had failed to submit her case to the court after an order by the judge prematurely and over-enthusiastically expressed her counsel to think it would only irritate him if he were to present evidence. The judge ought not to have intervened so early by expressing a strong view on the merits of the case, but he did it and thereafter the trial was a miscarriage.

Further, if Miss Devereux was right she could claim the protection of the Rent Act. He doubted whether that factor alone would suffice to go behind the election which vitiated the trial. His Lordship thought that there had to be a new trial. The appeal was allowed.

If Miss Devereux did not comply with the stringent terms the court thought proper for granting a new trial she would be faced with an order for possession.

Lord Justice Bridge concurred. LORD JUSTICE MEGAW, in a concurring judgment, said that in the ordinary way the fact that Miss Devereux had elected to call no evidence would prevent an order being made for a new trial. But the court was not bound to apply that as the law of the facts and circumstances. It was entitled to look at the particular facts and to make such order as would best do justice to both parties. There should be a new trial before another judge.

The appeal was allowed with costs and an order made for a new trial on terms to be drafted by counsel (which included refund of costs already paid by the plaintiffs) in default of which judgment for possession.

Solicitors: Bailey & Peltz; Lissner & Co.

Club licences and leasehold interests

Regina v Flax Bourton Justices, Ex parte Hughes.

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Lawson.

Licensing justices exercising jurisdiction to grant or renew club registration under Part II of the Licensing Act, 1964, are concerned with the question of actual control of the premises, the bona fides of the club and ensuring compliance with the restrictions imposed on registered clubs. When licensing justices are considering a club's application for renewal of their licence under section 40(5) and an objector claims that the application does not give required information about the club's interest in the premises, the relevant question for the justices' decision under section 44(1)(a) is whether the information which the club has provided is complete, accurate and in conformity with the Act.

Mr Justice Lawson so stated when giving a reserved judgment of the court refusing an application for a club licence. The club, of Blackwell, for an order of certiorari to quash an order by Flax Bourton Justices renewing for 12 months the registration of Blackwell United Football Club at the Blackwell playing fields or the recreation ground and directing Mr Hughes to pay £50 costs to the club.

Mr Quentin Edwards, QC, for Mr Hughes, Mr Graham Jones for the club. The justices did not appear and were not represented.

HIS LORDSHIP said that section 40(5) provided that, if the conditions in Part II of the Act were complied with, the justices should not in the absence of due objection refuse a renewal application, but section 44(1) provided that, if an objection was made by a person affected by the reason of his occupation of other premises, on the ground that the club's application was not in conformity with the Act, the justices were to give the information required by the Act, or the information is incomplete or inaccurate, or the application is otherwise not in conformity with the Act, and the ground of objection was made out, the justices were to refuse the application.

The question was whether Mr Hughes, whose house was close to the club premises, had made out his ground of objection. His contention was that the head lease of the playing fields was void as lacking the consent of the Charity Commissioners, allegedly required under section 25 of the Charities Act, 1960, and that the club's sublease was infected by the vice of invalidity so that no interest was created in the land sublet in favour of the club.

When completing an amended application for renewal of their licence in conformity with the Act, the club secretary wrote the word "leasehold" in the space adjacent to the statement "The interest held by or in trust for the club in the premises is—".

Queen's Bench Division

Science report
Psychology: Attitudes to unwanted pregnancies

Psychologists who postulate that unmarried women who become pregnant have an unconscious wish to do so received no support from a study of women at Melbourne University by their student health service.

Among sexually active students, those who became pregnant were mostly those who used unreliable contraceptive methods. They did not differ from the rest on any of a series of psychological measures.

Three groups of women were interviewed in the study: 51 were pregnant, 104 were not pregnant but were attending the contraceptive clinic, and 141 were attending the general clinic. The last group included 113 women who were sexually experienced and 68 who were not. In general, the older students were more likely to have had sexual intercourse. Sexual experience was also more common in those living away from home and those who were without any current religious devotion.

No distinction could be made on psychological grounds between the sexually experienced students who had become pregnant and those who had not: there was no difference in the proportion from broken homes or in those who believed they had been unwanted as children or in their academic aspirations or achievements. The pregnant women had not started sexual activity at an earlier age, though they were slightly more likely to have had intercourse with only one man than those who were not pregnant.

The striking difference was in the form of contraception used. Nearly 80 per cent of the pregnant women had relied on the rhythm method at some time and 63 per cent had become pregnant while using it. Others had used unreliable methods such as spermicide creams. Only 14 per cent had used no contraceptive at all at the probable time of conception.

In contrast, only 29 per cent of the non-pregnant women had ever used the rhythm method and 59 per cent were using the pill or an intra-uterine contraceptive device. Poor medical advice was blamed for six pregnancies in women who had been taken off the pill by their doctors without an alternative contraceptive being offered.

There was little evidence that the women who became pregnant had done so to satisfy emotional needs, the report says. That hypothesis assumes that contraceptives are readily available and that their use is fully understood. In fact it was clear that many women using unreliable methods were unaware that they were taking risks. Many pregnancies would not have occurred had the sources consulted, including parents, women's magazines, university lecturers and textbooks, provided adequate, clear and reliable information.

By Our Medical Correspondent
Source: *British Medical Journal*, October 25, p217.

Two novels on short list for the Booker Prize

By a Staff Reporter
The short list for the Booker Prize for fiction, Britain's most important literary award, has been reduced to two titles this year.

They are: *Gossip from the Forest*, by Thomas Kenally, the Australian novelist; and *Heat and Dust*, by Ruth Praver Jhabvala, a naturalized Pole who married an Indian and lives in Delhi.

The annual prize of £5,000 is open to novels by authors from Britain, the Commonwealth, the Irish Republic, and South Africa published between January 1 and November 26 this year. The winner will be announced on November 19 by Angus Wilson, chairman of this year's panel of judges.

Mr Wilson says: "Entry for the Booker Prize of 1975 was large. Perhaps too large. For of the 83 books entered the judges read too many that were not of the standard set by the decent mass, let alone of the excellent few. There were, in compensation, a good number of high competence in a wide variety of subject and forms. Two novel stood out; and of the two the judges finally decided that one was more admirable than the other."

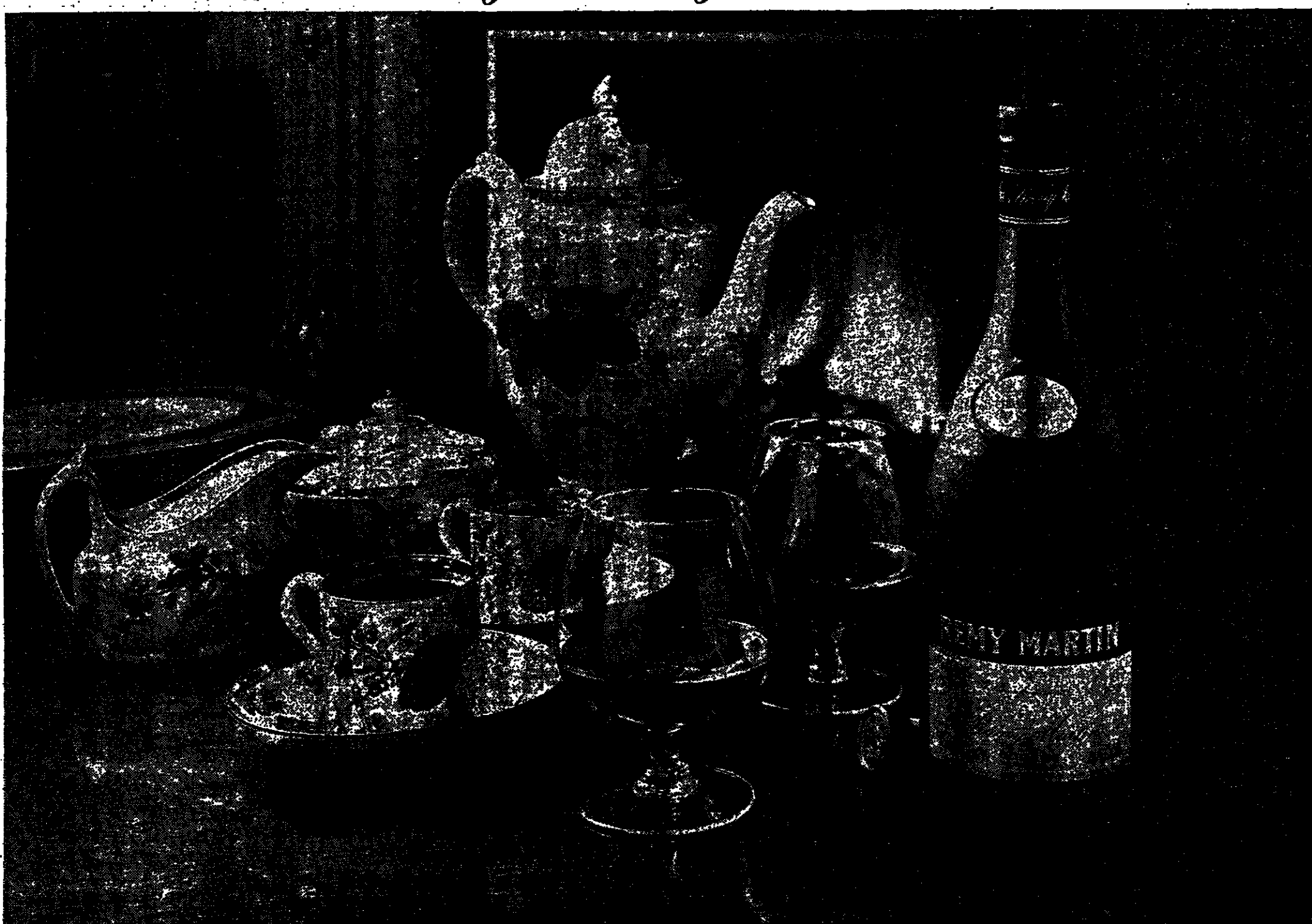
The Forest is original in form without being self-consciously experimental. It tells the story of the peace negotiations in a railway carriage in the Forest of Compiegne at the end of the First World War.

Its surface is the interplay of personalities: of the victors Foch, Weygand, the British delegates, and Erbenberg, the other German representatives, rapidly and haphazardly chosen to take the burden of surrender for a country where authority and order are in hourly danger of collapse.

Ruth Praver Jhabvala's *Heat and Dust* tells of two English women: Olivia, a man-servant of 1923, and her husband's grand-daughter, who visits India today ostensibly in search of the story of Olivia. Both are intensely English, yet each decided to stay in India.

The book conveys, quietly but convincingly, the feeling of India: its splendour, its misery, its beauties, its excitement, and the enticements of its paradox. It is a cool and alarmingly restrained indictment of what is lacking in the West as well as a critical commentary combined with a love story of an affair with India.

Cognac Rémy Martin



Rare coffee pots in Spode's Stone China decorated with Pattern No. 2061, c.1817.

Mr. Josiah Spode would approve
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— SAVILLS —
PROPERTY INVESTMENT

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 20. Dealings End Oct 31. \S Contango Day, Nov 3. Settlement Day, Nov 1.

[illegible]

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Government to bring in new code for control of banking

Mr. Blake, who is in charge of the new code, said that the Government was determined to bring in a new code for control of banking. The new code will be based on the principles of the 1974 Banking Act, which gave the Bank of England the power to regulate the banking system. The new code will be based on the principles of the 1974 Banking Act, which gave the Bank of England the power to regulate the banking system. The new code will be based on the principles of the 1974 Banking Act, which gave the Bank of England the power to regulate the banking system.

Ship repair recovery 'still on'

The Department of Industry said last night that the ship repair industry was still on a recovery. The Department of Industry said last night that the ship repair industry was still on a recovery. The Department of Industry said last night that the ship repair industry was still on a recovery. The Department of Industry said last night that the ship repair industry was still on a recovery.

Coke plant layoffs start at weekend

At least 100 jobs will be lost at the two coking plants at Barnsley and Rotherham, which the National Coal Board said it was closing. The National Coal Board said it was closing the two coking plants at Barnsley and Rotherham, which it was closing. The National Coal Board said it was closing the two coking plants at Barnsley and Rotherham, which it was closing.

Further slide in Slater share price

Slater's shares fell 13p to 20p in early trading yesterday. Slater's shares fell 13p to 20p in early trading yesterday. Slater's shares fell 13p to 20p in early trading yesterday. Slater's shares fell 13p to 20p in early trading yesterday.

Chrysler turnaround 'improbable'

Today The New York Times reported that a high source within Chrysler said that the first foreign operation to be disposed of by the company would be its plants in Britain. Chrysler's management is now in a difficult position, and the company's turnaround is now more difficult.

Financing hopes hit by trouble with Iran deal

The Department of Industry has secured a loan of £5m to help Chrysler. The Department of Industry has secured a loan of £5m to help Chrysler. The Department of Industry has secured a loan of £5m to help Chrysler. The Department of Industry has secured a loan of £5m to help Chrysler.



Mr Eugene Caffero, left, president of Chrysler Corporation and Mr John Riccardo, chairman, at a news conference yesterday in Detroit at which the troubles of the British subsidiary were discussed.

Community fine on GM 'ill-founded'

From David Cross, Luxembourg, Oct 29. A £60,000 fine imposed on the General Motors subsidiary in Belgium is ill-founded, says a spokesman for the company. The fine was imposed on the General Motors subsidiary in Belgium, which is ill-founded.

Overtime working in industry at lowest point for 16 years

By Tim Congdon. A smaller proportion of workers in manufacturing industry were on overtime in August than in any normal month since 1959. The overtime working in industry is at its lowest point for 16 years.

Fresh doubt on US recovery

Washington, Oct 29.—The United States index of leading economic indicators fell by 0.3 per cent in September to record the first monthly decline in seven months. The fall, which follows an 0.8 per cent gain in August, underlines the continuing uncertainty about the American economic recovery.

Congress warning on ripple effect of New York default

From Our United States Economics Correspondent, Washington, Oct 29. A special report by the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress concludes that United States economic recovery will be weakened if New York City defaults on its debt repayments. The report warns of a ripple effect on the economy.

Court to rule on cable pacts

Restrictive trading agreements operated until earlier this year by Britain's four leading manufacturers of telephone cables are to go before the Restrictive Practices Court next month. The court will rule on the cable pacts.

Energy consumption fell 13pc in month

Consumption of energy dropped by 13 per cent in August—the lowest level since the end of the three-day week in March last year. Energy consumption fell 13pc in month.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Ass. Discre. 8p to 20p	Amal Inv. 2p to 18p
Amber Day 6p to 12p	BP 12p to 57p
Bishopsgate PI 8p to 10p	EMI 6p to 22p
BP Ind. 13p to 14p	Gen. Prop. 8p to 23p
Fodens 1p to 14p	Hunter Sld. 8p to 23p
Fellows' Dk. 10p to 12p	Imp. Chem. Ind. 3p to 29p
Hoechst 15p to 40p	Moviet 1p to 10p
Res. 3p to 51p	Nat. Carbon 8p to 20p
McLeod Russell 7p to 13p	Peachey Prop. 2p to 22p
Union Plat. 8p to 15p	Picassy 4p to 7p
Vita-Tec 5p to 11p	Slater Walker 10p to 23p
Western Areas 1p to 18p	Shell 7p to 37p
	Tricentral 4p to 12p
	Utd. Dem. Tst. 2p to 15p

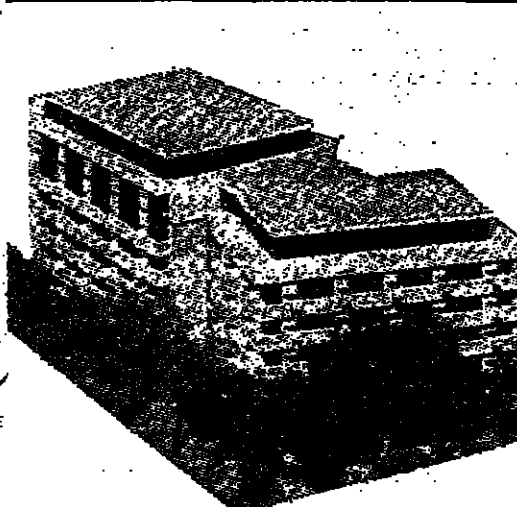
THE POUND

Bank	Bank
Australia 6 1.68	Bank of India 1.62
Austria Sch. 38.75	Bank of China 1.62
Belgium Fr. 84.25	Bank of Japan 1.62
Canada 2.15	Bank of Korea 1.62
Denmark Kr. 12.70	Bank of Laos 1.62
Finland Mk. 8.10	Bank of Malaya 1.62
France Fr. 9.25	Bank of Mexico 1.62
Germany DM. 5.45	Bank of Mongolia 1.62
Greece Dr. 71.00	Bank of Nepal 1.62
Hong Kong S. 10.55	Bank of Oman 1.62
Italy L. 158.00	Bank of Pakistan 1.62
Japan Yn. 650.00	Bank of Peru 1.62
Netherlands Gld. 5.60	Bank of Philippines 1.62
Norway Kr. 11.60	Bank of Portugal 1.62
Portugal Esc. 200.00	Bank of Romania 1.62
S. Africa Rd. 1.82	Bank of Saudi Arabia 1.62
Spain Pes. 127.00	Bank of Singapore 1.62
Sweden S. 5.45	Bank of Sri Lanka 1.62
Switzerland Fr. 5.60	Bank of Taiwan 1.62
US \$ 2.15	Bank of Thailand 1.62
Yugoslavia Dnr. 43.00	Bank of Turkey 1.62

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IRELAND Half year report Good prospects of early recovery

As a result principally of the decision to write-down developments and land to present property market values, unaudited results for the six months to 30th June 1975 show a net loss of £950,000 against a profit of £747,000 in the same period of the previous year and a group profit for the full year to 31st December 1974 of £457,585. After taxation the group loss for the first six months amounts to £600,000 against a comparative profit of £357,000 and a loss for the full year of £37,416.

The group's construction subsidiaries all traded profitably and Ernest Ireland (Contractors) Limited and Caffin & Co. Limited produced encouraging profits of £450,000.

The write-down upon commercial and residential developments and land amounted to £1.05 million and in addition the whole of the 1975 research and development costs of £165,000 have been written off.

Having made these allowances the Board are optimistic that satisfactory figures will be presented in the future. Although unable to recommend an interim dividend, on the basis of the anticipated results for the second half of the year, it is expected that a final dividend will be paid.

When the group took a controlling interest in Weir Construction in August 1974, the loss for that year exceeded £750,000. During the first six months of this year the loss has been contained at £132,000 and it is expected that a modest overall profit for the year will be recorded.

Group turnover for this year will be approximately £30 million and the forward order position for contracting in 1976 is satisfactory.

With our local partners in the United Arab Emirates we have secured orders for £9 million of work, at adequate margins, to be completed during 1976.

With profitable construction work in the Middle East and an improving situation at Weir Construction, added to the activities of the contracting subsidiaries in established fields, good prospects are possible for the early return of the group to previous continuous profitability.

ERNEST IRELAND
Building & Civil Engineering Contractors - Property Developers

Staff associations at three banks agree on united negotiations

By Christopher Thomas
Staff associations at Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster have established new machinery for joint action in future negotiations.

With a combined membership of 81,000 they are the biggest trade union voice in the three banks.

The Council of Bank Staff Associations, which embraces the three staff associations, has for the first time appointed a general secretary to formulate a united approach. He is Mr Wilfred Aspinall, former assistant secretary of National Westminster staff association.

The three associations continued discussions this week on proposals to amalgamate with the 103,000-member National Union of Bank Employees (NUBE), which has 38,000 members in Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster.

"If we could merge it would be for the benefit of all bank

staff," said Mr Aspinall. "It is not that we need to amalgamate but bank staff would like a single body to represent them. It makes obvious sense."

NUBE is continuing talks with the TUC on the terms for re-affiliation after its explosive three years ago over the Industrial Relations Act. Officials met Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, this week and discussed whether NUBE could spread the payment of £36,000 in unpaid affiliation fees since being expelled. The time spent most frequently mentioned is between two and five years.

Mr Lief Mills, NUBE general secretary, said: "Our executive meets next month to consider whether to accept the re-affiliation terms. The question is whether we want to put all our eggs in that basket. My personal view is that our rightful place as a major white-collar union is back in the TUC."

Support for Coventry aid plea

By Clifford Webb
Coventry employers yesterday welcomed plans by shop stewards in lobby MPs for the Government to declare the city an assisted area. They were not so happy, however, at the stewards' plans to restrict overtime and to oppose redundancies.

A spokesman for Coventry Engineering Employers' Association said: "Firms in this area are very worried about the economic situation and high local unemployment and they will be delighted if the unions succeed in bringing government help to Coventry."

At the same time, though, employers were not surprised that union members should feel as they did about redundancy, the unions should remember that no employer resorted to redundancies unless he had no alternative.

The "crisis measures" were called for by 350 shop stewards, representing most of the city's engineering firms, at a special meeting on Tuesday.

With the area's jobless total now approaching 16,000, the highest for 30 years, and a further 2,000 redundancies expected within weeks, the stewards are very worried about the future of one of the district's largest employers, Chrysler, particularly the company's main car assembly plant at Ryton.

Car exports up 19pc in value

By Edward Townsend
British car exporters have continued to increase the value of their overseas shipments, but the latest figures from the industry conceal the fact that this year there has been a significant fall in the number of cars sold abroad.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday that in the nine months up to the end of September car exports were 19 per cent up on the same period of 1974 at £373.4m.

But the Government's latest overseas trade statistics on exports of cars, including those assembled in kit form, show that sales in the first nine months of this year fell to 418,925 vehicles from 435,267.

On the import front, the SMMT reported that the value of foreign car sales over the nine-month period rose 50 per cent to £382.2m this year.

The Government's figures reveal a much lower increase in terms of volume, the number of foreign cars sold rising by just under 25 per cent to 250,213.

The best success story contained in the SMMT figures is on commercial vehicles. Lorry exports in September were 100 per cent up on the same month of last year at £30.5m.

Total motor product exports in the first nine months were up 41 per cent at £1,897.9m.

Champion to double European capacity

Champion, the American-owned company which already claims 50 per cent of the European spark-plug market, is going ahead with plans to double its European manufacturing capacity despite the recession in the motor industry.

Champion's existing plants—three in Britain and one in Belgium—are to be supplemented by a £6.5m factory being built at Aubange, Belgium. When in full operation later this year, it will make Belgium the second largest spark-plug producer in the world.

The bulk of the ceramic insulators used in the Belgian-made plugs will be produced in Britain. Mr Roger V. Sener, general manager Europe, will be named managing director of Champion Sparkplug (Britain). The post has been vacant since Mr Arthur Maguire retired last year.

Innocent protest by Milan workers

Rome, Oct. 29.—About 300,000 engineering workers in the Milan area today struck for half a day in protest against the threat of a takeover of the British-owned Leyland Innocenti car assembly plant.

The company is pressing ahead with plans to cut the work force from 4,500 to 3,000, thereby reducing annual output from 65,000 to 40,000 vehicles, while at the same time increasing productivity by 25 per cent. If agreement is not reached on this, it has made known it will close the plant altogether.

Decision delayed on Eurodif plant

Paris, Oct. 29.—A decision on the construction of a second Eurodif uranium enrichment plant using the aqueous diffusion process is not expected until the first half of 1976.

M. Pierre Besse, Eurodif AS president, said today.

M. Besse added the cost of the first Eurodif plant at Tricastin in southern France, remains on target at 8,300m francs (about £871m) in January 1975 terms.

France seeking textile controls

The French textile industry is seeking government control of non-EEC textile imports to boost its earnings, M. Leon-Jean Weil, president of the textile industry union, said.

France's output dropped 20 per cent in the first half of this year, but consumption fell only 2 per cent.

Former Lloyds man claims currency deals could have made £11m

Lugano, Oct. 29.—A former foreign exchange dealer accused of losing Lloyds Bank International £32m through unauthorized currency dealings here said today that the loss would have been an £11m profit if Lloyds had kept his accounts open.

Mr Marc Colombo, facing a maximum of five years in prison on several charges including fraud, told a court that last December the loss would have been only one-fifth of the eventual amount if Lloyds International had not closed his open positions in its Lugano branch after discovering the losses in August, 1974.

By January this year his dealings would have been showing a 38m Swiss franc (about £7m) profit and by February a 61m franc profit, he said.

According to the indictment, Lloyds, which covered the losses from its own profits, found the branch had committed itself to buy \$59.2m, DM84.4m and 6m Swiss francs, without corresponding sales to cover the purchases.

Mr Paolo Bernasconi, the prosecutor, said the charges were not from the loss of money on the dealings but for speculating without keeping to the limits and regulations.

Mr Colombo, 29, the former Lloyds foreign exchange director at Lugano, and Mr Egidio Mombelli, 41, the former

branch manager are charged with some 20 offences.

Mr Colombo appealed to Lugano's criminal court today—the third day of the trial—to be allowed to remain free if found guilty until his wife has given birth to their first child.

He said his six months of detention following the discovery of the currency losses were particularly hard on his wife. He was released on bail last February.

Mr Colombo, who has been under arrest again since the trial opened on Monday, said he hoped to find another job in the banking or foreign exchange field.

Mr Mombelli has maintained throughout the trial that he was unaware of the scope of Mr Colombo's dealings.

But Mr Kurt Roth, Lloyds' Lugano credit manager, told the court he informed Mr Mombelli that Mr Colombo's transactions were reaching alarming proportions.

Lloyds' London representatives at the trial said they did not see all the records relating to foreign transactions in Lugano. Lloyds introduced a unified system of recording only after the loss had been discovered.

The judge said the trial, which had been expected to end tomorrow, would probably last until Friday. Under Swiss court practice, defendants do not enter pleas until the evidence has been heard.—Reuter.

Courage to build £36m brewery on Reading site

By David Young
Courage has abandoned plans to close its breweries in London, Reading and Bristol and replace them with one new brewery on a site somewhere between London and Reading.

Instead it is to retain production in London and Bristol and to replace the existing brewery in Reading town centre with a new £36m brewery on the edge of the town, near the M4 motorway.

The new proposals will not affect the Courage brewery at Plymouth or the John Smith brewery at Tadcaster, although it will mean that the beer canning plant at Alton, Hampshire, will close with operations being transferred to the new Reading development.

The original expansion programme would have resulted in one big brewery in the south which would have a capacity of one and a half million barrels a year.

Housebuilding improved in September

House-building in both the public and private sector recovered in September, after the slight dip in August, according to figures published yesterday by the Department of the Environment.

Public sector starts rose from 14,000 to 16,000, completions from 12,000 to 14,000. Private sector starts increased marginally, from 12,700 in August to 13,000. Private completions were up from 12,000 to 13,000.

Taking three-month totals and discounting seasonal variations, the largest single improvement was in private-sector starts. For the months July to September they were 67 per cent up on the same period a year ago, when there was a low level of starts.

Combined private and public sector totals, starts in the third quarter were up 12 per cent on the previous quarter and 39 per cent on a year earlier.

Chemical industry case on pollution

From Mr M. E. Trowbridge
Sir, Your diarist (October 21) does less than justice to the United Kingdom case that EEC pollution control standards should take account of the actual needs and conditions of the location of the plant. The chemical industry opposes fixed discharge levels but favours consistent environmental criteria.

This has been well known for many years and reflects the thinking behind United Kingdom environmental legislation since the early 1950s. This responsible approach has enabled us to achieve excellent standards in the United Kingdom at optimum cost to the country's economy.

Applying blanket uniform controls at the plant outlet ignores the great differences in the natural cleaning capacity of fast and slow rivers or between inland and coastal sites. To achieve consistent environmental standards the most exacting controls need to be applied to the most difficult situations.

Behind this highly technical discussion at EEC level is an important question of principle. The British case implies that each region and locality should be allowed to make best use of its total natural resources. The generally favourable inherent cleansing power of British sites can thus compensate for their longer lines of distribution to the markets of the continent.

It would be illogical to introduce EEC laws which restrict members' freedom to use some natural resources, such as aquatic purifying capacity, while other benefits, such as climate, fertility of soil, etc. are properly free to be used without arbitrary restrictions. Such a failure to use all resources would also surely damage the economy, well-being of the whole community.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN E. TROWBRIDGE,
Director General,
Chemical Industries
Association,
Alemic House,
93 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7TU,
October 22.

How the Docks Board really operates

From Sir Humphrey Browne
Sir, Mr Donald Royal, who has now written twice to your paper about the British Transport Docks Board (October 10 and 28), is so completely misinformed about the board that I must ask for an opportunity to supplement Sir Arthur Kirby's letter (October 11).

First, the board is not a monopoly. Our ports handle 25 per cent of United Kingdom overseas trade, and we face keen competition from other port authorities. We do not therefore have a captive home market. Second, he seems to think that we administer the Thames Estuary—not so.

Furthermore, he is apparently unaware of the outstanding success of the Docks Board ports such as Southampton, which is handling increasing quantities of container traffic, including cargoes transhipped to and from the Continent for loading into deep sea vessels.

As far as Felixstowe is concerned, the board's reason for wishing to acquire the port is that it has potential and is suitable for further investment and expansion. The Felixstowe and Railway Company's directors have expressed their confidence in the British Transport Docks Board's plans for the future of the port and have unanimously recommended acceptance of the board's offer.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHREY BROWNE,
Chairman, British Transport Docks Board,
Melbury House,
Melbury Terrace,
London NW1 6JY,
October 28.

A howler in the inflation accounting debate?

From Mr D. R. Fairbairn
Sir, It is disturbing to see the serious accountants, Professor Merritt and Mr Sykes in their article (October 20) discussing the case for CPP accounting by the use of an argument and example based upon an obvious assessment of the profits of ICI. They have suggested that a cash and carry business whose sole asset has increased in value by £250,000 should not add the whole or CPP fraction of this gain to its accounting profit, as the change in wealth may be minus £1.4m under circumstances where the value of the going business to an investor has fallen by that amount.

This is to confuse the position of a corporate entity and its individual shareholders. These are legally and in practice quite distinct.

The purpose of company accounting is to measure the profit and loss position of companies, not that of the shareholders collectively. The correct assessment of the profits of ICI is wholly independent of changes in the stock market valuation of the company;

assessment of the financial gains or losses of individual shareholders is on the other hand concerned only with the stock market value.

Confusion of the two is bound to yield a muddled view of the benefits of CPP as against CC accounting. The corporate entity running the cash and carry business has a clear net gain of £150,000 on the original investment. This is not inconsistent with the shareholders' losing through a sharp decline in the intangible value, often known as goodwill, but not included in a company's accounting.

Goodwill derives from the evaluation of future profit potential; asset valuation does not. When, therefore, Merritt and Sykes require Martin Gibbs to demonstrate that the revalued asset will yield increased cash flows, they assume he has been victim of the same confusion as themselves. He has not.

D. R. FAIRBAIRN,
7 Marlborough Mill,
Marlow,
October 20.

Enough said...

From Mr R. G. Lassen
Sir, Fascinating though the debate on inflation accounting undoubtedly is, may I express, through your columns, the wish that it should not continue for too long?

The way ahead must surely lie in the acceptance of the Sandilands proposals and the immediate burial of SSA7 on inflation accounting which must

be considered to be redundant by all thinking accountants.

Once the uncertainty surrounding the subject has been removed those of us who have to do the work can then get on with the job unhindered.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. LASSEN,
12 Kensington Gardens Square,
Bayswater, London, W2.

A. Beckman Limited

Textiles and Fabric Converters			
Year ended 30th June	1975	1974	
Turnover	£12,048,273	£10,150,468	
Profit before tax	£1,517,027	£1,310,957	
Profit after tax	£732,231	£620,917	
Earnings per share	9.28p	8.28p	

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr S. Beckman

- Final dividend of 3.2118p per share. Total for the year with interim—4.7118p per share (equivalent with associated tax credit to 7.249p per share).
- The Board is recommending a 1 for 10 bonus share issue.
- Net asset value per share has increased by 4.97p in the year.
- Turnover in first 14 weeks of current year is again substantially higher than comparative period last year.

Notes of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, 112 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6JR.

Business appointments

BAT's new senior finance director

Mr E. J. Symon becomes senior finance director of British-American Tobacco on the retirement of Mr R. J. Ogilvie. Mr B. P. Garraway succeeds Mr Symon as financial director of the tobacco division.

Mr David Dicker has been appointed representative in Moscow for Barclay's Trust.

Mr G. N. Mohs becomes non-executive deputy chairman of the Charterhouse Group.

Sir Jan Lewandowski is to join the board of Bupa and Paper in June, 1976. Until then he will act as consultant to the board.

Mr Brian Ball has been elected president of the Hotel, Catering and Institutional Management Association.

Mr Alan Henry has been made group financial director of P. Leiner & Sons.

Mr Norman Crocker has joined Harman International Industries Inc. as managing director of the Tannoy organization.

Mr Adrian Ould, ACA, has become finance director of Spillers Foods.

Mr A. J. R. Purcell, who succeeded Mr R. A. McNeill as managing director, Arthur Guinness Stout & Co. on September 28, has joined the board of Harp Lager in place of Mr McNeill.

Mr Peter Schoonderbeek has been appointed vice-president of the Byron Jackson pump division of Burs-Warner Corporation.

Mr Derek Titterton has been made director and finance controller of Ford & Weston (Holdings).

Mr J. N. Sykes has resigned (through ill-health) from the boards of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association and its subsidiaries. Mr J. V. Haworth has gone on to the main board.

Mr Edwin J. Perry becomes a vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company. Mr Perry heads the sterling treasury division of the bank's London offices.

Mr R. L. Whiting, finance director of the World's Group, is to become chairman of Wyeat Lane in succession to Mr G. J. Morrison who has relinquished the post in view of his increasing duties as a deputy chairman of the Gold Fields Group.

Mr J. A. Swift, chairman of John Swift & Sons, has been elected a director of the Royal, the Liverpool & London & Globe and the London & Lancashire insurance companies.

Lord Seaborn has joined the board of Estate Duties Investment Trust.

Mr Gerard Mainon has been made a director of Century Securities.

Mr E. C. Denney has become a director of United Kingdom Cold Storage.

Mr Douglas Todd is to be managing director of Parsons and Whittmore-Leddon. He retains his seat on the board of the associate company, Black-Clawson International.

James C. Crawford has been elected director and chief executive officer of UOP Inc. He has also been made a member of the board.

Five new members have been appointed to the Design Council. They are: Miss Mary McRobert, Mr Ronald Sweeney, Mr C. H. W. Troughton, Dr Margaret Weston and Mr Keith Wigham.

Mr George Phillips has been made managing director of Humphries Holdings. Mr R. F. Matthews, managing director of Filomatic Laboratories, becomes a director of the company.

Mr A. G. Hilton and Mr P. N. Darley have joined the board of Tootal.

Mr R. G. Bloom, North Thames Gas finance director, becomes secretary designate on January 1, in succession to Mr J. S. Barnes who is retiring on March 31. Mr D. R. Grimster, supplies director, is appointed customer service director-designate, and then customer service director, with effect from the same dates. He takes over from Mr S. A. Mealey, who also is retiring on March 31. Mr P. Sellers, the controller of audit and investigations at British Gas, has been appointed finance director for North Thames and Mr Mr T. H. Griffiths, deputy supplies director, becomes controller of purchasing and supplies. Both appointments are effective from January 1.

Mr Brian Walker has become managing director of Berman Smith (Electrical Engineers).

Mr M. Elderfield has been appointed a director of Robb Caledon Shipbuilders.

Meaningless percentages

From Mr T. G. Barker
Sir, I recently corresponded with the South Eastern Gas Board about an increase in the price per therm charged for gas which they supply to a small commercial installation that I own. The price had been raised from 5.08p to 9.00p—ie, by 3.92p on 5.08p, which works out at 77.16 per cent.

Believe it or not, however, the Gas Board solemnly informed me that this represented an increase of 43.55 per cent. In other words, they reckoned the actual rise in price (3.92p) as a proportion not of the old price (5.08p) but of the new one (9.00p), arriving thereby at a totally meaningless result.

It would be interesting to know, Sir, how many of the percentage increase figures, relating to wages, prices, taxes, rates of inflation and what have you, that government departments and nationalized industries issue to the public from time to time are genuine, and how many are calculated on this phoney basis in order to make things look better than they are.

Yours faithfully,
T. G. BARKER,
Littleton,
Waldens Road,
Horsfield, Woking,
Surrey,
October 22.

LOUIS NEWMARK LIMITED

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar with effect from the 26th September, 1975.

All correspondence and documents for registration regarding the Share Register should in future be sent to:

Lloyds Bank Limited,
Registrar's Department,
The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea,
Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 6DA.
Telephone: Worthing 502541
(STD Code 0903)

L. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

M P KENT LIMITED

PROPERTY AND HOUSING DEVELOPERS

Year ended 30th June	1975	1974
Sales	12,286,169	9,836,794
Trading Profit	2,475,093	2,567,954
Rents Received	344,317	110,877
Interest Written Off	1,106,691	914,073
Profit Before Tax	1,711,319	1,764,852
Profit After Tax	1,033,144	858,647
Surplus Valuation on Property Investments completed during year to Capital Reserves	268,561	348,735
Profit before tax as % of Sales	13.9	17.8
Dividend % (Gross)	26.062	23.625
Earnings per Share after Tax	9.8p	8.7p

- The annual rental income on prime property investments is now £514,000—70% growth (1974 £302,000).
- Balanced gearing being maintained between property trading, investments and housing activities.
- Overdrafts reduced by £2.4m during the year under review and adequate facilities remain available.
- Housing activities have been maintained, completing and selling 622 residential units. House sales currently buoyant.
- The Directors are proposing a final dividend of 18.6% gross, the maximum payable under the Counter Inflation (Dividends) Order 1973 as amended. The Final Dividend of 1.209p per share net will, subject to approval at A.G.M., be paid on the 12th December 1975.
- I am again confident the shareholders funds represented by net tangible assets will show a further significant increase during the current year.

M. P. KENT Chairman

THE BRITISH CAR AUCTION GROUP LTD.

Highlights from the Chairman's Statement and the Report & Accounts

"Spread the good word about our activities"

"I have always felt that the majority of Shareholders in Public Companies have a little more feeling about their investment than mere speculation. Our Company is the type which does not necessarily require a boom period for good results. Neither is it unduly concerned in times of trade recession. We operate best under an expanding economic climate that is ideal to our modern way of life. However, being purely and simply a service industry, we do need goodwill everywhere, and I ask all our Shareholders to spread the good word about our activities, and influence, wherever and whenever possible, business in our direction. I assure you that everyone who works in B.C.A. will be doing just that."

D. A. Wickins, Chairman.

Group statistics over the past five years

- Auction Turnover increased by 85.56%
- Profit before Tax increased 111.49%
- Earnings per ordinary share increased 79.58%

For copies of the Report and Accounts, please write to the Secretary, Expedier House, Farnham, Surrey.

Marshall's Universal

Concessionaires and distributors of Peugeot motor cars. Distributors of paper and board products. Specialist engineers.

"The board has decided on a policy of regular share bonuses."

In the half-year report to Shareholders Mr R. L. Doughty, Chairman, says: "The company has substantial resources and the board has decided, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, on a policy of regular share bonuses."

"We have therefore decided to issue in December, 1975, one new ordinary share for every ten existing ordinary shares held."

"The board intends to increase the dividend for the full year by the maximum amount permitted, and have declared an interim dividend of 3.25p per share net, compared with 3.0625p last year."

Half year profits for the six months ending June 30 1975.	
Turnover	£12,193,000 + 983,000
Profit before Tax	890,000 + 86,000
Profit after Tax	462,000 + 44,000
Minority Interest	110,000 + 25,000

JOINTMENTS VACANT

GENERAL VACANCIES

DEPUTY EDITOR

experienced financial journalist required for the re-launched City Press. A man in his 30s, who has worked in Fleet Street and who is at the international financial scene.

Salary by negotiation. The Deputy Editor will have him a young team. He will also be writing extra for the newspaper.

City Press is a European financial weekly with a correspondents in the main business centres of the world.

THE EDITOR
City Press, 4 Moorfields,
London EC2Y 9AB.

NAYC
COMMUNITY INDUSTRYAREA
PERSONNEL OFFICER
in MANCHESTER

Community Industry is a government sponsored organization employing people with physical disabilities and training them in the use of their own skills in the community. The area personnel officer will be responsible for the recruitment, selection, training and development of staff in the area of community industry.

Salary for the post is £2,555 p.a. (less if under 25) annual increments to £3,070 p.a.

On forms, together with job specification and further details, are available from the Area Personnel Officer, Community Industry, 15 (1st Floor), 15, Oldham Street, Manchester, M1 1JL.

Applications must be received at the above address by Friday 11 November, 1975.

INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHIC SCIENCES
THEORETICAL ENGINEER

The Institute of Oceanographic Sciences is a leading centre for research in the physical and chemical sciences of the sea. The theoretical engineer will be responsible for the design and development of instruments and equipment for the study of the ocean.

Salary for the post is £2,555 p.a. (less if under 25) annual increments to £3,070 p.a.

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LEASING

business personnel required by the internal leasing group of major international bank's U.K. operation. The successful candidates will be in their mid-twenties, and should have a minimum of 5 years experience in leasing of bank premises.

Full details to Box 1403 S, The Times.

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needed to handle accounts in the electronics and computer industries for one of Britain's leading P.R. Consultancies.

Best salary and prospects for the right man who is in his middle 20s to early 30s and has at least 5 years experience in this field.

negotiable but generous plus benefits. Application forms can be obtained from

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6-8 Emerald Street, London WC1N 3QA
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Candidates must have experience (some with an advertising agency) of film and/or television production and a good understanding of television advertising. A flair for the effective presentation of information on a range of subjects, including social and environmental topics, is desirable.

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Taylor Woodrow
Construction Limitedrequire a
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in the Company's secretarial department

The work of the department covers contract law, drafting and negotiations of agreements, patents and trade marks, real property, industrial and company law and company secretarial duties.

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Construction
Taylor
Woodrow

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FOCUS ON LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Manchester 061-834 1234.

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

BURSAR/CLERK TO GOVERNORS

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Apply, marked PERSONAL with C.V. and names of two possible referees to:

HEADMASTER, Bristol Grammar School, Bristol.

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ENGLISH/ARABIC

The rapidly expanding division of an international company located in High Wycombe is now seeking to recruit an accomplished Secretary/PA with good fluency in both written and spoken English and Arabic.

Increasing contact with the Arab-speaking world has made it necessary to ensure that a number of managers have access to the language. Accordingly the successful candidate must possess the ability to type in both English and Arabic, and a knowledge of English shorthand would be an advantage.

Ideally with a technical or medical background, the right person must be capable of meeting and conversing with clients and managers at the highest level.

A first-class salary will be negotiable and there is a range of additional large company benefits.

Replies, quoting reference number D6427 should include details of career and experience to date and should be sent in the first instance to:

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CITY AND HACKNEY COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL

CHCs are a new idea in the NHS - allowing the public a say in the kind of health service they get. We need a

Secretary/Administrative Assistant

with tact, patience and a sense of humour. We need someone to run the office, to learn how to advise the public, to service working parties, to assist in the running of the office, to be a link between the public and the health service.

For an application form or contact:
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER (RECRUITMENT),
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FRENCH LEGALITY

International concern are seeking a responsible and experienced French Secretary/PA with good fluency in both written and spoken French and English.

For an application form or contact:
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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Secretary to the Deputy Director

of the British Sugar Corporation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of minutes and reports for the client.

For an application form or contact:
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YOUNG AUDIO SECRETARY

with secretarial college experience required for friendly, sociable in Baker Street. £1,800 negotiable.

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Motoring

Ford's strategy sales is one for money

year when car manufacturers, early British ones, must often be as if they were trying to sell to the Ford, which has been following the strategies and of Ford, generally regarded as the shrewdest operators in the field.

With a new Escort on the way, Ford has announced that it is going for a 26 per cent share in the market this year, compared with 20 per cent in 1974. That took into account the likelihood of a slow start to the new car, which was expected to be a year or two before the market share dropped to 16 per cent.

The new Escort arrived in March favourably received, though it was the prices were too high. It was quickly produced a cheaper car, the Fiesta, which was a saving of £141. It proved a brilliant success, the popular car for half of all Escort owners paid the compliment of the idea with its Viva. It was the success of the Popular Ford market share well short of 26 per cent. Capri, Corolla, Granada sales were all well in 1974 and, by the end of the year, with the year-three-quarters Ford was still taking only 20.4 per cent of the market.

With initiative was clearly needed came at the beginning of the year. While the Escort Popular had exercise in price-cutting, the adopted for the other three was radically to improve the situation without adding to the Ford argued that the success of the new car was taking a third of new car sales, lay in offering better equipped cars money.

added value" ranged from £89 basic Cortina to £325 on the GL. Whether the changes have time to boost Ford's position in the market to the 26 per cent by the end of the year seems doubtful, but there can be no denying that they were six months ago they were taking a value policy as if it were the top of the Granada saloon and the Cortina. The German-built Ghia was already comprehensively equipped with such items as steering, automatic transmission, and radio as standard, not to mention the new car's price. But Ford still managed to add 83 worth of value with new seats, better quality carpet, flashers and alloy road wheels, and the Ghia, like all other cars, has benefited from suspension modifications and an improved position. It is a quiet, comfortable car with a three-litre engine rarely sounds strained, a large, heavy vehicle from one.

mph in just over 10 seconds, very fast motorway cruising, the handling is safe and precise, and wider tyres afford even roadholding.

the stiffened springs and damping, the ride is still not as good as it might be; there is a much jarring over rough surfaces, and excessive tyre wear.

though the seats are well upholstered, the ride, even uphill.

On the Move, 12.30, 12.55, News, 1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 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DEATHS

FORD—On October 27th, 1975, Mrs. M. J. Ford, nee [Name], aged 78, died at her home, 12, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery].

MALLON—On October 27th, 1975, Mr. J. Mallon, aged 72, died at his home, 15, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery].

MARTIN—On October 27th, 1975, Mr. J. Martin, aged 65, died at his home, 18, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery].

MARTIN—On October 27th, 1975, Mr. J. Martin, aged 65, died at his home, 18, [Address], [City]. Burial at [Cemetery].

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MEMORIAL SERVICES

HAWKINS—A Memorial Service for [Name] will be held at [Cemetery] on [Date] at [Time].

IN MEMORIAM—[Name], died [Date]. [Text].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—[Text].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

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FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—[Text].

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A LEGAL ARRANGEMENT—[Text].

TO those who help good causes—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

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CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN—[Text].

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

MARBELLA—[Text].

Col Vill Villages—[Text].

TRAVELAID—[Text].

TUNISIAN WINTER HOLIDAYS—[Text].

WINTER SUNSHINE SPECIAL OFFER—[Text].

WINTER SUNSHINE SPECIAL OFFER—[Text].

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SEE RED THIS WINTER IN MOSCOW, Leningrad, Kiev or Tbilisi—[Text].

THOMSON HOLIDAYS—[Text].

FLY TO IT COSTS LESS FOR MORE—[Text].

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

IMPROVE YOUR GOLF WITH THE BIG PRIZES—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

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Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

Camden Sports Limited—[Text].

UK HOLIDAYS

A GOURMET WEEKEND TO REMEMBER—[Text].

THE LINKS COUNTRY PARK HOTEL—[Text].

FOR SALE AND WANTED—[Text].

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING—[Text].

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING—[Text].

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING—[Text].

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CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING—[Text].

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING—[Text].

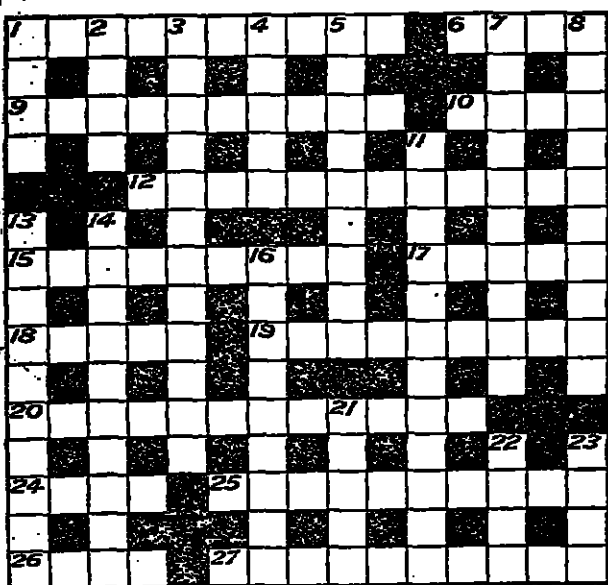
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CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING—[Text].

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING—[Text].

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,138



ACROSS
1 Mast or corn nymph for platonists (10).
2 Pictorial rhyme? (4).
3 American chap not short of narrative skill (10).
4 Singular time to start a fairy tale (4).
5 How some traffic controllers show emotion? (6, 6).
6 That proverbially diminutive bird (9).
7 Describing a girl old-fashioned or popular? (5).
8 Christmas picnic needs jelly evidently (5).
9 Carrying out the huntsman's role? (3).
10 Dramatic pause in the assigned task of Sir John Moore's friends (12).
11 Eager for the singer's return (4).
12 What's the trouble with the music-maker on the mountain? (10).
13 Spurn horse in point-to-point (4).
14 Present company told when to step it out (10).

DOWN
1 Name piece of the anatomy (4).
2 Out-and-out row (4).
3 Without commitment like some music (3, 6).
4 Ever-loving to Barbara (5).
5 Bell on such a bicycle? (9).
6 Doing so, acrobats are in fantastic form (10).
7 Set aside as Black Bess must have been (10).
8 Rough mood due to change to petrol (4, 8).
9 Pull down a tiled pad one needs to rebuild (10).
10 Procrastination is disconcerting (3, 7).
11 One trying to catch the post? (9).
12 Tease about the bristles (5).
13 Object in the sky low to the North (4).
14 It's articulate and capable making a bob or two (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,137
ACROSS
1 MAST OR CORN NYMPH FOR PLATONISTS (10)
2 PICTORIAL RHYME? (4)
3 AMERICAN CHAP NOT SHORT OF NARRATIVE SKILL (10)
4 SINGULAR TIME TO START A FAIRY TALE (4)
5 HOW SOME TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS SHOW EMOTION? (6, 6)
6 THAT PROVERBIALY DIMINUTIVE BIRD (9)
7 DESCRIBING A GIRL OLD-FASHIONED OR POPULAR? (5)
8 CHRISTMAS PICNIC NEEDS JELLY EVIDENTLY (5)
9 CARRYING OUT THE HUNTSMAN'S ROLE? (3)
10 DRAMATIC PAUSE IN THE ASSIGNED TASK OF SIR JOHN MOORE'S FRIENDS (12)
11 EAGER FOR THE SINGER'S RETURN (4)
12 WHAT'S THE TROUBLE WITH THE MUSIC-MAKER ON THE MOUNTAIN? (10)
13 SPURN HORSE IN POINT-TO-POINT (4)
14 PRESENT COMPANY TOLD WHEN TO STEP IT OUT (10)
DOWN
1 NAME PIECE OF THE ANATOMY (4)
2 OUT-AND-OUT ROW (4)
3 WITHOUT COMMITMENT LIKE SOME MUSIC (3, 6)
4 EVER-LOVING TO BARBARA (5)
5 BELL ON SUCH A BICYCLE? (9)
6 DOING SO, ACROBATS ARE IN FANTASTIC FORM (10)
7 SET ASIDE AS BLACK BESS MUST HAVE BEEN (10)
8 ROUGH MOOD DUE TO CHANGE TO PETROL (4, 8)
9 PULL DOWN A TILED PAD ONE NEEDS TO REBUILD (10)
10 PROCRASTINATION IS DISCONCERTING (3, 7)
11 ONE TRYING TO CATCH THE POST? (9)
12 TEASE ABOUT THE BRISTLES (5)
13 OBJECT IN THE SKY LOW TO THE NORTH (4)
14 IT'S ARTICULATE AND CAPABLE MAKING A BOB OR TWO (4)

An oil sketch as rich as in

Was exceedingly proud of his table.
There were larks' tongues on toast,
And a unicorn roast.
And a pipeline with Deinhard Green Label.
From D. P. Saville.
Leitchworth, Hertfordshire.

Can you improve on this limerick?

ACASE OF DEINHARD GREEN LABEL
The delightful Moselle wine,
Goes to the author of each limerick published here.
Please note that your entry must contain the words Deinhard Green Label.

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Goes to the author of each limerick published here.
Please note that your entry must contain the words Deinhard Green Label.

GOING WEST!

With this advertisement
your advertiser received
fantastic response.
From only 6 calls in the
first few hours there
were 2 definite prospects.
The advert was
originally booked on our
series plan (4 days +
1 day free). With this
callback of response the
advertiser was able to
cancel his remaining
installments.

If you have a flat to let,
or sell

Ring

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and let THE TIMES
help you!

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